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January 1st, 1870 . . . . . $1,610,371 25

INCOME.

ed during the year 1870	$1,084,653
" " "	101,598
cents.	2,477
d	3,357
ts for 1870	$1 192 076

RSEMENTS.

and Additions	$241,764 19
nents	330 94
cies	28,415 96
	1,030 25
cy-holders	154,691 79
	$426,627 24
	3,609 35
holders	19,629 51
d Brokerages	103,227 44
ry, Advertising,	
penses	63,933 53
d. Exam's, Sal.'	
and Exchange,	
s, etc	78,911 12 244,441 39 601,102 03 709,971
December 31st, 1870	$2,111,345 77

ASSETS.

nd Mortgages	$1,021,529 87
orities, at cost	256,466 50
County, and City Stocks, at cost	236,326 64
s	1,141 41
nd Trust Co., on interest	315,067 28
f transmission	21,037 08 $2,111,345 77
or due	11,238 72
ns	201,572 50
unpaid	162,099 09
tocks in excess of cost	25,932 77
ured by collat. nats	27,374 25 $368,002
December 31st, 1870	$2,479,348

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The Independent.

"BUT AS WE WERE ALLOWED OF GOD TO BE PUT IN TRUST WITH THE GOSPEL, EVEN SO WE SPEAK, NOT AS PLEASING MEN BUT GOD, WHICH TRIETH OUR HEARTS."

VOLUME XXIII. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1871. NUMBER 1164.

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widely diverge. But that is not all: they have a common stock of ideas; and those the ideas, to say nothing stronger, which are most important to civilization. In point of historic fact, those ideas are favorable to well-balanced freedom, to progress, and to the growth of nations. They are not less favorable to the intercourse of nations. They present the best groundwork of laws; they are themselves laws and constitutions. Without them, France for a century has been unable to construct a stable form of liberty; and if, on the other hand, every little clan or colony that is derived from the old hive of Britain takes instinctively to organic shape, and starts at once into order and liberty, as the swan's brood launch themselves upon the water, it will be found in ultimate analysis that those ideas which became their constitutions are but part of their grand inheritance—the ideas which would never have been theirs had not Tyndal redeemed his promise to make every English plowboy know more of the Scriptures than the very priests and bishops that were before him had taught or understood.

Now, our common English Bible is not the production or compilation of King James's doctors only; rather, it is Wicliff's Bible, and Tyndal's and Cranmer's. It is a book of ages, of generations of growth and of history; and the secret of its universality and of its incomparable excellence is this, that no man made it, no set of men. It seems, in a manner, as if He who created Eve out of Adam had so molded its phrase and fashion out of the very ribs of English life, out of the very essence of our historic being, and as if he had so given it to our race, that every soul that thinks and speaks in English may say: "This is now bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh." At least, he may say: It is part of my mind, of my faith, and of my hope; it belongs to all that is most dear to me in this life; and in its living words I assert my strongest hold on the life of the world to come.

In view of the causes which are working alienations among those English-speaking millions to whom I have referred, in view of their diversities of creeds and religious habits, and in view of conflicts mental and moral, perhaps worse, that are in store for us, who cannot see and feel the immense importance of this one golden bond, this grand international base of unity, this pledge of a perpetual community of speech and thought, this highway of intellectual commerce, and of the interchange of moral and spiritual ideas! Surely, we have a common interest to preserve it and to hand it down in its integrity to unborn generations. Great Britain may have a "primacy of honor" in its guardianship; "the Greater Britain," nevertheless, has, in some respects, a more vital interest in it, and as good a claim to use it and to preserve it. In this sacred trust we can yield no supremacy to any party, so far as to empower them to inflict on others any unwelcome changes or amendments of their own, whether as the fruits of caprice or of judgment and critical skill. I am not, by any means, committing myself to a hide-bound conservatism. On the contrary, I shall endeavor to show that certain emendations are called for, and may be admitted legitimately and without injury to the work. Thus far I merely argue for the vast importance of preserving the identity of such a book, of rescuing it from modern debasement, and of admitting nothing that is new, except in such a way as consists with the integrity of the old.

It is conceded that the version of which we speak is, in many respects, one of the best translations of the Sacred Scriptures that exists, if it be not the very best. It is conceded, too, that it is not unblemished. Further, it is a growing sentiment among all who use it that amendments may be so introduced as not to injure in any way the individuality of the work, while greatly improving its practical worth. The only questions that remain are few; yet they are not without difficulty. Who shall make the first move? Who shall be the helpers? What the court of ultimate appeal? On what principles shall the whole proceed and be directed? Perhaps the question that precedes all these is by no means the least important—viz., Is the time for such a movement fully come? This latter is the question to which I would more especially direct attention.

It is understood that "the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury" has already undertaken to resolve all these questions, and has appointed "committees of revision," who are already at work. One company is engaged on the Old Testament, and another on the New. In these companies divines and prelates of the Church of England are assisted by experts and savants of divers other creeds and communions, and the amount of ability and learning already committed to the task are unquestionably such as must command the respect of scholars generally. But, after all, this undertaking has failed to unite in its favor the suffrages of those most naturally disposed to think well of it—the clergy and laity of the Church of England and their co-religionists in America. From the very outset the business has been ill-conceived and mismanaged. It is becoming more and more hopelessly muddled; and, unless the business can be started afresh, and with a better understanding as to the rules and limits of the work, there is very little prospect of any other result than that of another respectable contribution to biblical literature.

The dissatisfaction engendered by this hasty and ill-managed attempt of the Southern Province, against the remonstrances of the co-ordinate Province of York, has led to another movement, which seems to promise a better and more gradual development of measures such as shall eventually unite the scholarship and wisdom of the Greater Britain (that is, all English-speaking people) in contributing to the desirable end. It is now suggested by the Rev. Dr. Biber, of London, (a German by birth and education, and well-known as the author of many valuable contributions to science and literature), that there should be instituted a purely preparatory movement, as a substitute for that of the Convocation, of which the chief features shall be as follows: (1) The establishment of a *Repertory of Emendations*, to collect and ventilate the materials for an amended version, and to create a valuable apparatus of biblical criticism; (2) a bureau of criticism and correspondence, *to receive and arrange, in the order of the books of the Bible, all the suggestions for emendations, whether textual or versional, which may be sent in from any quarter whatever*, in reply to invitations most *widely circulated*; and (3) a plan for the publication and circulation of this Repertory, in such wise as to awaken the attention and to engage the critical abilities of universal scholarship. From materials so collected and impartially weighed the amended version, in due time, is to be set forth.

As Dr. Biber's method assumes that "the time is not yet ripe for the publication of a new version, or even of an edition of the authorized version, with emendatory marginal readings," and as no better practical suggestion for ripening and maturing the times, and the measures necessary to such a consummation, has yet been made, it strikes me as, on many accounts, worthy of approbation. It is most liberal, and opens the door to the freest discussion of all questions, preliminary as well as directly bearing on the grand result. It may be that something yet more practical may be developed as the consideration of these proposals goes on. In another paper I propose to show some reasons why Dr. Biber's primary assumption is probably correct; and that the time is not yet fully come for the publication of a new version, nor even for an amended version of our common English Bible.

I would only add, to prevent misconceptions, that I, for one, have no unwillingness to see the final achievements committed to the scholarship of England, and to committees appointed by those having influence in the English Church. All opportunity having been given liberally and generously to all Christians interested in the result to contribute expressions of opinion, or solutions of the various problems involved in the work; and general views and principles having been previously considered in such wise as to elicit something like a unanimous consent to certain limits and safeguards in its prosecution; then let the old historic English ways of working be respected—let their "Houses of Convocation" begin anew and prepare what they would suggest as the amended version. If it should be well done, fairly and *with a single eye to giving the sense of the originals*, then we may presume that, insuring acceptance throughout the British Empire, it would in time become the current Bible of the race. Others might object to this process. I only express my own views in this way in order to free myself from the imputation of any paltry jealousy of English power and influence, or of any ambition to secure for personal friends, or for my own countrymen, a more conspicuous place in this honorable enterprise of Christian erudition.

DISABILITY.

BY GAIL HAMILTON.

It is not so much opportunity that women need as qualities. They do not succeed in business for the same reason that men do not succeed—because they are timid, tame, unadventurous, ineffective. They have not energy, enterprise, persistence, spirit, daring. They are not far-seeing, ready in plan, fertile in resources. Nothing else fails them for success. It is not that they are poor, for the ranks of our "merchant princes" are replenished from just such poverty as theirs. It is not political disability. Men with political ability have failed in just such careers, and women with political disability have succeeded. If this day men and women should change places—the successful men, and the unsuccessful women—I doubt not that in five years everything would be just as it is now. The thirty thousand starving women would have gone into the stores and offices; would have lived comfortably, dressed tastefully, never have acquired a half understanding of their business, nor a whole understanding of what understanding business means, until the whole thing had slipped through their hands. The thirty thousand men who had taken their places would at the start have looked around them, seized the first opening for making money, or made an opening if none appeared, thrown away the needle, combined forces, and in five years be bullying the poor sewing-women just the same as ever. And the poor sewing-women would stand and take it just as meekly as ever.

"This gully must be filled by Saturday night," said the overseer on the Pacific Railroad.

"Impossible," was the reply. "There is nothing to fill it with."

"It must be filled with five thousand Irishmen, if there is nothing else; and it must be filled by Saturday night."

And it was filled.

"This river must be bridged," said the General, on his march to the sea.

"There is not wood enough in the village to build a bridge," replied his officer.

"Take the village!"

The bridge was built.

This is what all need for success, will—will that takes no account of obstacles, except to overcome them. What is the use of talking to women about wider opportunities, when opportunities are dying every day for want of being used? What is the use of lamenting lack of employments, when women are still feebly fumbling around in a jungle of employments? Why talk about poor pay, when it is almost by sufferance that women get any pay at all? Women in trade are nothing but men. If they are weak, helpless, complaining men, we may as well acknowledge the fact; but, weak or strong, they are men, and must be dealt with as men. What does a man do when his pay is not enough? If he is a common-place man, one of a multitude, he joins a strike; which he has a perfect right to do. If he is a very ignorant man, with utterly crude notions of liberty and tyranny, of right and wrong, he not only strikes work himself, but attempts by force to prevent his neighbor from working, and thus makes himself a criminal and dangerous to society. But if he is a man of metal, he only works all the harder, and presently makes himself so necessary to his employer that he becomes master of the situation. When a man gets precisely the service that he wants, a few dollars more or less are a very trivial matter to him. It is exactly so with a woman. What mother of a household would hesitate between two dollars and a half to an ordinary housemaid and three dollars to one who would do the work exactly as she wants it done? What young lady would hesitate between paying ten dollars for an ill-fitting dress and fifteen dollars for a well-fitting one? Women are employed in telegraph offices, and receive fifteen and twenty dollars a week. It is said that they understand the details as well as men, that they manipulate more deftly, and are more faithful at the posts. I do not know the wages of male operators; but, if the female operators surpass them in skill and service, they are in the right way to win not only their own case, but the case of all women. Every woman who legitimately succeeds in a legitimate business helps all women. And when I go to one telegraph office ten minutes after the hour of opening, and find it closed; and to another, and meet a woman, crusty, indifferent, and negligent, treating me as if it were a favor to permit me the use of the telegraph, my annoyance is not confined to my personal inconvenience, but I think how surely these women are creating a prejudice against all other women.

Women are sewing their lives into six-cent shirts; but I am informed that a first-class workwoman even in New York earns fifteen dollars a week at a sewing machine. It is not wealth; but many a man who has spent thousands of dollars on his apprenticeship earns less than that in the pulpit. I know a forewoman in a sewing establishment who has a salary of fifteen hundred dollars a year; and I know a township in which not five men have seen a yearly income of fifteen hundred dollars in all their lives. Even the schools to which the young women flock are not made of cast-iron. I have known a young woman so highly valued that the committee of the school, having already raised her salary to the highest legal standard, offered her a third more out of their own pockets to secure her continued stay, and offered in vain. The rush to the schools is so great that the pay is permanently and generally low; yet a good teacher is hard to find. Sixty and a hundred teachers apply for a single situation in a single school; yet in that same school the principal says despairingly to the parents, who all want their children in Miss A.'s class, that he would have Miss A. cut up into twenty pieces, if he could, so that she might teach them all. In the heart of New England, in a most highly cultivated community, an attempt was made to substitute female for male principals in the higher grades of schools. A salary was proposed nearly if not quite as large as the average salary of the clergymen in the vicinity; and the committee, who had been for years conversant and connected with schools, knew of only one woman within a radius of thirty miles whom they were willing to entrust with the experiment. I have heard a woman complaining of injustice, of the partiality shown to men, and affirming that she could not live on her salary, when that salary was four hundred dollars a year, when she had received only the most slight and common instruction from the most common schools—an experience that could in no sense of the world be called education—and had attained a culture sufficiently indicated by the fact that she found offense in being spoken of as a female teacher, instead of a lady teacher! Now, I admit that it is very exasperating to have a man in the next room no, better and no better educated than you, doing the same work that you do, and getting twice as much pay. It is still more exasperating to have him set over you, and getting three times as much pay. But where there is a glaring discrepancy not only between a woman's work and her wages, but between her duties and her fitness to perform them, it would be encouraging to see her efforts not wholly confined to the former. But I have heard her speak ten words for increase of pay where I have heard one for improvement in performance. Men may be no better than women, but women are not half as good as they ought to be. When you have secured to uneducated female teachers the same salary which uneducated male teachers receive, when you have paid for a woman's shabby work the same wages which you pay for a man's shabby work, have you really elevated society? You have, indeed, brought about an equality; but it has not been by a leveling-up process.

Poor work is the fatal disability, not poor pay. Good work may be a slow, but it is a sovereign remedy. Yet women will not administer it. They have not the ingenuity to devise, the courage to commence, the perseverance to carry out responsible undertakings. They have not the patience, the sense, the wisdom to work faithfully under some other person's responsibility. It is easier for them to moil on in the old ruts, to live from hand to mouth, to be serfs to heartless employers, to complain of partiality, and cry out against injustice, than it is to strike silently into untried paths, to bend circumstances, and defy injustice, and compel respect, and control fate. They are not great enough to help themselves, or to let other people help them. So they suffer, and are not strong.

THE DARWINIAN THEORY.

BY PROF. JAMES D. DANA, LL.D.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT:

It is impossible for me to write such an article as the subject you speak of requires, my health at the present time barely enabling me to carry on my college exercises and other unavoidable duties.

In reply to your queries, I would briefly say that geological facts sustain the view that the progress in the life of the globe, through the successive ages, may be rightly termed a *development* or *evolution*. This I have shown in my "Manual of Geology."

The questions that thence arise are:

1. (*a*) Whether this development has taken place by the derivation of species from species; or (*b*) whether by some other independent method.

2. (*a*) Whether this development has gone forward wholly by natural causes; or (*b*) partly by natural causes and partly by special creative acts; or (*c*) wholly through special creative acts, as respects all the grand divisions of life, even down to *true* species.

These queries under 2 come up severally whichever of the questions under 1 is answered in the affirmative—that is, whether we admit that species have been derived from species or not; for the steps may have taken place through Creative power even if species have been generated from species. The idea of such a derivation of species from species as a sequence to a few special acts of Divine power was, in fact, brought forward by Prof. Tayler Lewis, in his "Six Days of Creation," before Darwin had issued his work on "Natural Selection," and he makes the view a part of his theory of creation in his interpretation of the first chapter of Genesis.*

Darwinism, or the theory of the derivation of species by variation under the law of natural selection, is manifestly losing ground in England, its insufficiency becoming increasingly apparent. The idea, however, of an evolution on a basis of natural causes has many advocates among the scientific men of the day, and appears to be gaining in favor. Yet the means by which the evolution was carried forward remains unknown, notwithstanding the amount of speculation on the subject. Laws of progress are being ascertained; but not an adequate physical source of progress. The trials that have been made by Darwin and others have produced varieties, not species so that we have as little *positive* knowledge of causes as we had before Darwinism was promulgated.

That evolution took place *wholly without* special supernatural agency is not believed even by Wallace, one of the two originators and most earnest advocates of the theory of natural selection; for he excepts man from the general series. The strongest of Darwin's arguments (such as that based on the existence, in the higher species, of rudimentary organs which are fully developed only in the lower) are as consistent with a derivation of species from species, through Divine interposition, as with the same through secondary causes alone; and hence the new evidence brought forward fails to prove that man is the resultant of natural selection.

It is not within the sphere of mere nature-science to prove beyond question that special Divine interposition was ever needed in the progress of creation; neither can it rightly announce, whatever its suspicions, that such an intervention was not demanded, until it has found out by observation the special secondary causes that have acted, and proved them adequate for the result. We may, therefore, well wait for more facts before we make positive assertions as to the limits of Divine intervention and ordinary law in the progress of the world's life. At the same time, he who recognizes man's exalted position over Nature, and his allegiance to its Author, will see God in his works, and a spiritual purpose in creation; and his faith will have no occasion to waver, however the progress of investigation may widen the range over which secondary causes, or God's fixed modes of action are seen to have prevailed. God's fixed laws should have continued unvarying, except where new energy was required for higher developments, in the system of progress.

In the above remarks I have endeavored to reply to your inquiries as to the prevailing opinion and the state of the argument on the subject, rather than to present my own views.

NEW HAVEN, March 17th, 1871.

* H. G. Ferris, of Ithaca, has recently published a pamphlet advocating the generation of species from species through an extraordinary birth for each, dependent on creative power.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE IN COMPOSING SERMONS.*

BY THOMAS GUTHRIE, D.D.

As to the mode of composing sermons, that was an art which, on my becoming a clergyman, notwithstanding many years passed at a celebrated university, I may say I had to learn. I knew that it was "not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of hosts," that men were to be savingly converted, turned to Christ, and made good Christians; but this I knew to be within man's power, and by God's help I determined it should be done; that while I preached the congregation should not say, "It is a weariness; when will it be over?" should neither sit listless nor go to sleep. "Do you imagine," said Sidney Smith, when stirring up the lazy clergy of his archdeaconry to exert themselves, "that a soul is saved as Eve was made, by first casting the man into a deep sleep?" Certainly not. So the question was, how to rouse the attention of my hearers, and touch their feelings, and instruct their minds, and keep their eyes and ears open to the last sentence of the sermon—how to preach so as to be both interesting and instructive; as the Scotch woman put it—*baith edifien and divertin*. For this purpose I turned to study the discourses of the great old prophets, and more especially the teachings of Him, the Prince of Preachers, who drew all men after him, and won even from his enemies this high eulogium, Never man spake like this man! Now, what did I find? I found, in the first place, that they clothed their thoughts in familiar language. And so, at the expense of being thought unlearned and shallow by fools, I resolved to avoid learned terms and wherever possible use only the Saxon tongue—the language of my people's homes and hearts, of their loves and hatreds, of their joys and sorrows, of all those scenes in life where Nature rises to assert her supremacy. I observed, also, that the prophets and our Divine Master employed figures and illustrations to a large extent; thereby throwing a flood of light on the subject, while instructing the mind, pleasing the fancy, and moving the heart. At however great a distance, I resolved to walk in their footsteps, and thus take advantage of the principle in our nature so well expressed by the humble woman who, referring to our Lord's Parables and other such parts of Scripture, said: "*The likes* are the parts of the Bible that I like best!"

As you seek counsel, and I feel very much like an old soldier called, after his campaigns are over, to address a body of recruits, I may tell you—though it goes against the grain to be talking of myself—somewhat of my practice. Let us open the study-door, and see how the work is carried on!

After fixing on a text, it was my custom to put down on paper all thoughts, sentiments, figures, and illustrations that seemed pertinent to the subject in hand; just as they occurred, and very much as a man who has a house to build tumbles down in rude heaps on the ground wood, stone, lime, slates, and other materials. And I may remark, by the by, that the first thoughts were often the best, just as it is the ripest fruit that first drops when the tree is shaken. It was not till I had thus provided a store of matter, and brought some order out of chaos by arranging all under appropriate heads, that I proceeded to the proper work of composition; leaving always a blank page opposite to the one written on, for such additions and alterations as a careful revision might suggest. On this revision hours were spent—erasing all "vain repetitions," aiming at more logical and lucid arrangements, making obscure expressions clear, toning up the weak parts, and presenting every actor and scene in as graphic a light as possible. But, ere attempting thus to embellish and perfect your discourse, take care, in the first instance, that it is composed of solid matter; it being with sermons as with woods, and stones, and metals—the more solid the substance the higher the polish it takes on.

In all these preparations for the pulpit I frankly confess I experienced the "pains of labor"; for, though the preaching usually afforded me much pleasure, I never or seldom had any in the composition. In that work, I may remark, I derived advantages from committing the discourse to memory, which more than reconciled me to the trouble such a task imposes on all who, like myself, have not a good verbal memory. To explain this, let me mention an anecdote related by Dean Ramsay, in his entertaining "Scotch Reminiscences." "How is it," said a Scotchman, who had all the aversion of his country to the sight of a paper in the pulpit—"how is it, sir," said he, addressing his minister, "that you read, instead of preaching your sermons?" "Well, John," was the answer, "I read them because I cannot remember them." Whereupon John shrewdly retorted: "And, sir, if ye that *make* them *canna* mind them, how do you think we can?" A question that will best "educate the spiritual nature." It would seem to be easier to go the way to Heaven now than at any other time of the year—especially as the "German" has a little subsided.

This pleasant and graceful piety must not be supposed sensibly to interfere with "our society," or be carried so far as to cast any gloom over it; and the conductors of this society journal hasten to reassure their patrons that while there are other enjoyments than balls and parties, and there are people even in "our society" who have other resources, yet there will be enough gayety to keep the newspaper full. What could be more delicious than this oft "the Lenten Season"—the voice of Shoddy speaking in pleasant patronage of the old families: "Those who make the mistake of supposing Society to be composed only of gay people, who frequent balls and parties, show great ignorance. There are circles of the highest order of society in our city whose members never attend any public amusements, and whose private entertainments are the expression of the most refined taste. These are the people to whom the Lenten season affords a subdued and most refined and intellectual pleasure. These are the people who enjoy the church services appointed at this time, and find in the moderated enjoyments that are permitted to our holy religion a greater source of pleasure because they are regulated by reason and prescribed by a wisdom above their own." If that isn't doing the handsome thing, both by religion and the highest circle, I am a poor judge. Here is a region, sublimated beyond the touch of type and ink, which does not report itself in the paper, but whose private entertainments are, nevertheless, "the expression of the most refined taste"—strange as it may seem! Here are people about whom so little is known that they are supposed to have a "subdued and intellectual pleasure" in Lent. These are the people who really "enjoy our holy religion," (how affectionately the sly humorist's pen coddles the word), and find in it that refined pleasure which clothes can neither give nor take away. But what becomes, then, of the great mass of our society whose names we read from week to week? Have they no intellectual or subdued pleasure in our holy religion? Are they left merely to a change of apparel, and the elevation of their fellows in that way? Is there, after all, a state of society, of religious enjoyment, which no amount of reporting one's name and qualities in this newspaper will admit one to? What a mockery, then, it is to be "among those present" at this church or that ball, and to be labeled "elegant," "charming," "favorite," "fascinating," "conspicuous," with so many thousands besides, when there is another and selecter and inaccessible circle, that has more holy religion and more refined taste, and a subdued pleasure of which they can know nothing!

I turn from this painful reflection to the comforting editorial assurance that the holy religion is not to be considered as a wet blanket; or, to use the writer's words, "it must not be supposed there will be a suspension of gayety among all the people who make up our best society. [That would be ruinous to several sorts of business.] The Hebrew congregations, the Unitarians, Baptists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and the members of the New Church, or Swedenborgians will feel under no obligation to observe the season as a fast or time for peculiar self-abnegation." And then follows this most flattering remark: "Some of our best and most intellectual people are to be found among the above denominations." If I belonged to one of the sects named, I should hardly know how to respond to this compliment, especially as the editor backs it up by saying that he "will record every entertainment and movement in those circles, as well as the more subdued and moderated amusements of the others." This is more than kind—it is charitable; it is the highest sort of toleration on the part of one whose chief concern is evidently "our holy religion," and how to dress for it, and how to temper the "solemn and mournful gloom" of it to the not ultra-Protestant lamb. The gay and dissolute Presbyterian, the saltatory Baptist, the pirouetting and madly reveling Congregationalist may plunge into the vortex of insatiate fashion, may skim the edge of rose-colored vice, and shun everything that is "subdued or refined or intellectual"—they may rest assured that they shall be reported! Let them take heart. "Whilst the devout Episcopalian is seen regularly at morning service, and breakfasts regularly on a cup of coffee or chocolate, as his conscience dictates" (and "chocolate or coffee?" is a nice question for conscience, I should say), the volatile Presbyterian may drink tea or rum, go to routs or masked balls or late church—he shall nevertheless be noticed; his name shall be recorded in the book of snobs all the same as if he were subdued and intellectual. Such are the consolations still left to us in this penitential season in our society.

RELIGIOUS CONSOLATIONS IN OUR SOCIETY.

BY CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

It is impossible to say how much I am pleased with that New York journal in which the members of "Our Society" cause their doings to be reported. It is the apotheosis of shoddy. It is the final blossom of that sweet culture which makes our social life so different from anything that has preceded it. The *Court Journal* is put out of countenance. Not royal birth, or politics, or service in the army or navy so entitle one, in the new *régime* of perfected democracy, to public mention as elegant apparel, a high instep, a graceful carriage, cherry lips—in short, any beauty, either inherited or acquired by purchase. It is no longer the prerogative of official persons to have their movements reported in the public prints. There is no longer any private life. We have all ascended into a high if not a Christian plane, and *live* for others! The handsome and fashionable men and women of society no longer blush behind initials; but appear in their full names, with all their attributes attached. The journal in which they appear is more interesting than the New York Directory, and has almost as many names. In unblushing lines we read that "Mrs. —— [we cannot afford to give her a gratuitous advertisement] is one of the most charming and accomplished of ladies"; that "the charming widow, Mrs. ——, has gone South"; "that Miss —— is much admired in Brooklyn society"; that "Miss —— is one of the handsomest ladies at the St. James"; that "Miss —— is one of the rarest of beauties"; that "the charming Miss —— is a handsome blonde, who walks, talks, dances, and dresses well"; that "Miss —— is one of the most beautiful and accomplished belles of our city. She is a tall and graceful brunette, and is a devoted worshiper at St. Ann's." There is nothing so attractive as a little religion; though, of course, it ought to be subordinate to the graceful brunette and the high instep.

Indeed, I am just now concerned chiefly with the touching union between fashion and religion in our society. Miss —— must have a quickening of religious fervor when she reads that she is "the most stylish and beautiful young lady in the congregation of St. Stephen's." Oh, fair nymph, in thy orisons be all my sins remembered! Attendance on church services has become one of the surest ways of getting one's name in print—that is, if one goes in a "devoted" mind and good clothes. There is a sweet consciousness when forming part of a "most fashionable congregation," and listening to a sermon on Natural Evil, that our names will appear next morning in that shining list in the paragraph beginning "We noticed among those present." The result is the same as if one had been at a party the night before; or had merely been "perfectly lovely," and walked on Broadway; or had been "slender, elegant, and fascinating," and "been stopping with a friend in Brooklyn." Many are the consolations of religion, and they appear to increase in these latter days.

Lent is a season of humiliation, and it is with subdued feelings that we turn to the "fashions for Lent." We note a growing tendency "to observe this season with a modified mourning." To dress well at all times is a duty; now it becomes a sweet privilege, "as a memorial in the miraculous fast in the wilderness." At this season, especially, says our Mentor, "be true to that woman's instinct, dear girls [isn't "dear girls" a little familiar for Lent?], that induces you to pore over fashion-plates and fashion-magazines, and to turn first to the fashion article in the daily or weekly newspaper." This good advice is followed by the information that to look well is a duty—"many a girl's fortune has been made or marred by the adjustment of a bow or the fall of a curl"; and that where personal adornment arises "from the noble desire to elevate others more than ourselves it becomes a noble action." I understand that this season most of the dressing is done with a desire to elevate other people, especially rivals; and that it is frequently so successful that the rivals are knocked entirely out of sight. Duty thus becomes a pleasure. Following these religious observations, we have the modes and styles suitable to Lent—these which will be cheap, and is an example without parallel in legislative bodies.

The good conduct of the soldiers, also, is proof of the excellent discipline of the army and the tractability of the Italian character. We have seen the soldiery of the principal nations of the world, and in justice we must say that we have never seen such unexceptionable good conduct as in the Italian soldiers that occupy Rome. Not a word, gesture, or look that is not respectable, respectful, and gentlemanly—from the officers of highest rank to the ordinary unlettered soldier.

Those who in their simple credulity were made to believe—even when the Italian army was entering Rome—that God would work a great miracle, and the invaders would all be stricken dead or turned back, are now looking for a restoration of the Papal Government by a *crusade*. The programme is already printed and distributed among the religious orders and known friends; and some of the old Papal Zouaves, fired with a zeal of vengeance that is called holy, are already gone to Belgium, where with the present Ultramontane ministry they will very likely meet encouragement and help. Troubles may come, and more blood may be shed; but the course of human progress cannot always be thwarted, much less Divine Providence stayed, by either intrigue, cupidity, or fanaticism. It will be "the blind leading the blind" when any government is again induced to aid in trying to resuscitate the Papal Government, which has been without exception the most despotic and the most corrupt that Christianity has ever beheld; its ruler and king being the vicar of Christ, and latterly claiming attributes of God himself! Surely they cannot be encouraged by the success or fate of those who have already given it their aid. Where is the favorite daughter of the Church—Isabella, Queen of Spain? An exile, unregretted, unloved, and unrespected; with the son of Italy's king on her throne! And Louis Napoleon? The object of the world's most righteous indignation for his bloody crimes, and a prisoner in a foreign land! Austria, whose bayonets so long propped up the Papal throne, humiliated and deprived of vast possessions and a place with her own people in the Germanic Confederation. There is little encouragement, but much of warning, in the retrospect.

Nor should the history of the Crusades be forgotten. There will scarcely be found a Peter the Hermit or a French Urban in the nineteenth century. The thunderbolt that broke over the Vatican and the sudden darkness that enveloped Rome at the moment of the promulgation of the dogma of infallibility, and the late earthquakes that have riven the earth—will these be interpreted as was the shower of shooting stars on that April day, A.D. 1095, during the Council of Clermont, as being celestial invitations for Christians to go to war—not against the unbelieving Jew or Mohammedan—but against those of their own faith, and against their own kindred and household? These zealous zouaves and the instigators of this criminal folly should know the cost and result of those Crusades that marked a highway of blood, fire, and rapine through Europe and through seven centuries! Let them remember that in one stroke of "glory" nearly 70,000 were massacred; "the Pope's legate partaking the tri

The Independent.

"ASK WHAT THOU WILT."

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

So large a limit doth imply
A need extremely great;
And, if petitions will supply
The wants of my estate,
So long as God extends his hand,
So long my soul will make demand.

What do I need? If wealth can bring
An increase of delight,
Then would I be the richest king
That wears a crown to-night.
If thou wouldst fill my life with bliss,
O generous Giver, grant me this!

What do I need? My feebleness
Forever mocks my will,
And holds me back when others press
Some higher place to fill.
My days will seem of brighter length
If thou, O God, increase my strength.

What do I need? A calmer mind,
A pulse of even beat;
To every change of life resigned,
Unmoved amid defeat.
Whatever blessings I may miss,
O gracious Giver, grant me this!

Ask what thou will." My empty heart
For greater fullness cries,
For riches that will ne'er depart,
For joy that never dies.
Before thy treasury I stand,
And make importunate demand.

Renew my heart, that I may know
The riches of thy grace,
The strength Thou only canst bestow,
The peace naught can displace.
O God, perform this gracious task,
And leave me nothing else to ask!

RISE AND FALL OF THE SLAVE POWER IN AMERICA.*

BY HON. HENRY WILSON.

No. XXXVII.

RIGHT OF PETITION DENIED AND FREEDOM OF DEBATE SUPPRESSED IN CONGRESS.

But these violent and repressive measures did not avail, nor did they check, they did but increase the agitation of that period. Something more potent than laying abolition petitions on the table without debate, and without being printed or referred, was necessary to arrest the action of the men and women who acknowledged the guilt of any responsibility for the existence and persecution of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Consequently, at the next session of the Twenty-fourth Congress, a large number of petitions were presented praying for their abolition. But the House, under the lead of Mr. Hanse, of Kentucky, again by a large majority voted that such petitions should be laid on the table without being printed or referred.

But Mr. Adams, in the persistent prosecution of his avowed policy of presenting petitions whether he approved of their purpose or not, stated to the presiding officer in February that he had in his possession a paper upon which he desired his decision. It came from persons declaring themselves to be slaves, and he wished to know whether it would be considered as coming under the rule of the House. The Speaker said it was a novel case, which he would submit to the House for its decision. This became the occasion of a heated and characteristic discussion. Mr. Lawler, of Alabama, objected to its going to the table. Mr. Lewis, of the same state, contended that the slaveholding representatives ought to demand of the House the full exercise of its power to punish any member who should offer such a petition. If this was not done, and that promptly, he contended that the members from the slaveholding states should immediately in a body leave the House and return to their constituents. Mr. Grantland, of Georgia, avowed his willingness not only to second the motion for the punishment of the offender, but to go all length in securing its infliction. Mr. Alford, of the same state, was prepared to move that the paper should be burned.

Mr. Patton, of Virginia, said that he had examined the petition, which purported to have come from nine women of Fredericksburgh, in his state. He stated, upon his responsibility as a man, that he could find the name of no woman of decent respectability of that town upon the paper. He recognized among them one name only, and that of a mulatto woman of notoriously infamous character and reputation. The rules being suspended, he moved that the petition be taken from the table and returned to the gentleman who presented it. Mr. Thompson, of South Carolina, moved an amendment, that Mr. Adams had been guilty of a gross disrespect to the House in presenting a petition purporting to come from slaves, and that he be instantly brought to the bar of the House to receive the severe censure of the Speaker. This motion of Mr. Thompson received some significance from the fact that he was a Whig, inasmuch as it revealed the anxiety of the leading politicians of that party to stand well with the South, at the same time affording a fair illustration of the mode by which the leaders of the slave power were enabled to control the two national parties, as, by thus pitting them against each other, they generally gained their support to their most extreme and aggressive measures. He also expressed the most ultra sentiments on the subject of slavery; saying that he was thankful and proud that he was born an American, a slaveholder, and a South Carolinian. He also expressed the radical, not to say rampant, doctrine that African slavery, in all its bearings, was a blessing.

Mr. Haynes, of Georgia, expressed his great astonishment that a member of the House could be guilty of so great an outrage upon the dignity of that body.

Mr. Granger, of New York, a prominent and influential Whig, was the first member from the free states to define his position. He did it by expressing his surprise at Mr. Adams's course, and by informing the House that he was opposed to the abolition of slavery in the District so long as it remained in Maryland.

Mr. Lewis then presented a substitute for Mr. Thompson's resolution, declaring that, by his attempt to introduce a petition from slaves "praying for the abolition of slavery in the District," Mr. Adams had committed an outrage on the rights and dignity of a portion of the people, a flagrant contempt of the dignity of the House; and, by proposing to extend to slaves a privilege belonging to white people only, he had "invited the slave population of the South to insurrection." Mr. Thompson accepted the substitute. During these violent proceedings and exhibitions of wrath Mr. Adams remained calm, simply remarking, at that stage of the proceedings, to Mr. Lewis that he should be more careful of his facts, inasmuch as this was a petition *against* and not *for* abolition in the District. This quiet rejoinder greatly nettled the Southern members, and Mr. Thompson at once presented a modification of the resolution, to the effect that Mr. Adams, by creating the impression that the petition was for the abolition of slavery, when he knew it was not, had trifled with the House. Deprecating the "levity which was attempted to be thrown upon the subject," he inquired: "Is it a mere trifle to hoax members from the South? to irritate almost to madness the entire delegation from the slave states? To these fierce interrogatories Mr. Adams, without rising from his seat, replied that he hoped he should "not be held responsible for all the follies of Southern members."

Mr. Mann, a Democratic representative from New York, took the occasion to define his position. Deprecating Mr. Adams's course, he avowed, for himself, constituents, and friends, that they would abide by the compromises of the Constitution and "live up to the contract." Mr. Cambelling, of New York, pronounced the "petition a hoax," "probably better understood by the gentleman from Massachusetts than by his assailants."

During three days of excitement and invective Mr. Adams had remained quiet in his seat, not even taking notes of what had been so fiercely and acrimoniously charged against him. After the storm had somewhat subsided, he rose to reply, and received that profound attention which was due to his age, experience, and position. He said, if it had been a petition of slaves for the abolition of slavery, he should have, at least, paused before he brought the subject before the House in any form. However sacred he might hold the right of petition, he would still exercise a discretionary power in bringing before the House petitions which, in his opinion, ought not to be presented. The mere circumstance, however, of a petition being from a slave would not prevent him from presenting it. If a horse or a dog had the power of speech, or of writing, and should send him a petition, he would present it to the House. A petition was a prayer, a supplication to a superior being—that which is offered to our God. He declared that the framers of the Constitution would have repudiated the idea that they were giving the people the right of petition. "That right," he affirmed, "God gave to the whole human race when he made man. My doctrine is that the right of petition is the right of prayer, not depending on the condition of the petitioner." He said that Mr. Patton made no objection when he presented a petition from women of infamous character; but he did object when they came from colored people. He said he had presented petitions from ladies as eminently entitled to be called such as any aristocrats in the land; but he had usually called them "women," and that, said he, to my heart, is a dearer appellation than ladies. Mr. Thompson had said there was such an institution in Washington as a grand jury, and had intimated that Mr. Adams might be indicted for stirring up insurrection. To this menace Mr. Adams replied: "The only answer I make to such a threat from that gentleman is to invite him, when he returns home to his constituents, to study a little the first principles of liberty. That gentleman appears here as the representative of slaveholders, and I should like to be informed how many there are of such representatives on this floor who endorse the sentiment involved in that menace."

These pointed and telling questions brought forth such answers as the more reflecting Southern minds saw to be necessary to relieve themselves and their section from the false position in which Mr. Thompson's incautious remarks had placed them. Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, promptly replied that he did not endorse it. Mr. Wise asked if any man from the South endorsed it. He was sure he did not. Mr. Thompson, seeing the dilemma in which he had placed himself, said he referred to the laws of South Carolina, by which a member was liable to indictment who should present such a petition. Mr. Adams, with deep earnestness, exclaimed, amid great sensation, that, if that was the law of South Carolina, and members of her legislature were amenable to petit and grand juries for words spoken in debate, "God Almighty receive my thanks that I am not a citizen of that state!" He closed by an appeal to the House and to the nation, affirming that it was not he, but those that objected to the discharge of his duty, who were answerable for the consumption of time. This heroic speech of "the old man eloquent" produced a profound impression, and the resolutions of censure were rejected by a large majority; though a resolution, introduced by Mr. Taylor, of New York, on the 11th, that slaves do not possess the right of petition, secured to the people of the United States, was adopted by a vote of 162 to 18.

While Mr. Adams encountered such fierce invective and opposition from Southern men and their Northern sympathizers, there were those who stood by him and gave him both countenance and support. Mr. Lincoln, from his own state, took his place by his side, and avowed that he had cheerfully and willingly presented anti-slavery memorials, and that he intended to continue to do so. Although not an Abolitionist, he vindicated the purity and philanthropic spirit of petitioners for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade at the Capital. Caleb Cushing, from the same state, maintained with clearness and force that the right of petition was not a right derived from the Constitution, but a pre-existing right of man, secured by a direct prohibition in the Constitution to pass any law to impair or abridge it. Mr. Evans, of Maine, also defended Mr. Adams, and vindicated the right of petition.

William Slade, of Vermont, had been a member of the 24th Congress, and had stood firmly by the side of Mr. Adams in his devoted advocacy of the right of petition. Loathing slavery and the slave trade, he was in favor of their suppression in the District of Columbia. Detesting the arrogant assumption of their champions, he was for freedom of speech and action. The legislature of his state had passed resolutions in favor of the suppression of the slave traffic, and of the abolition of slavery in the National Capital. In presenting them, and the memorials of many citizens of his state, he moved their reference to a select committee, with instructions to report a bill for their abolition and suppression. Proceeding to state the reasons for his motion, he was interrupted by Mr. Logan, of South Carolina, one of the ablest, fairest, and most learned of his class. He urged Mr. Slade to ponder well his course before he proceeded further; and he warned him that when the question was forced upon the people of the South they would be ready to take up the gauntlet.

Mr. Slade, unmindful of the interruptions and warnings of the representative of South Carolina, continued his remarks. When he was asked by Mr. Dawson, a Whig representative from Georgia, to yield the floor for an adjournment, he firmly declined. Continuing his remarks, he was called to order by Mr. Wise for reading a judicial decision of one of the Southern courts defining a slave to be a chattel. The Speaker, Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, always a willing instrument of the slave power, decided that it was not in order to discuss slavery in the states. Mr. Slade denied that he was discussing slavery in the Southern States, as he was simply quoting a judicial decision of a Southern court, just as he might quote a legal opinion delivered in England. The Speaker, reminding him of the excitement pervading the House, suggested that he should confine himself strictly to the subject of his motion.

Quoting the Declaration of Independence, and the bill of rights of several of the states, he was again called to order by Mr. Wise for reading papers without leave of the House. Mr. Wise declared that he had "wantonly discussed the abstract question of slavery"; that he was "examining the state constitutions, to show that, as it existed in the state, it was against them and against the laws of God and man. This was out of order." Mr. Slade, proceeding to read the memorial of Dr. Franklin, and an opinion of Mr. Madison on slavery, was again called to order by Mr. Griffin, of South Carolina. The Speaker decided that they could not be read without the permission of the House. Mr. Slade then proposed to send the papers to the Clerk to be read, when the Speaker decided that it would not be in order for the Clerk to read them.

Mr. Slade, proceeding, referred to the feeling in Virginia on the subject of slavery when the Government was organized. But he was interrupted by Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, who impertinently inquired what the opinions in Virginia fifty years ago had to do with slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. Wise rose, under great excitement, and said: Mr. Slade has "discussed the whole abstract question of slavery—of slavery in Virginia, of slavery in my own district; and I now ask all my colleagues to retire with me from this hall." Mr. Slade reminded the Speaker that he had not yielded the floor. Mr. Halsey, of Georgia, then called on the delegation from Georgia to withdraw with him. Amid this scene of excitement, noise, and confusion, the voice of Mr. Rhett was heard calling upon the entire delegation from all the slaveholding states to retire from the hall, and to meet in the room of the Committee of the District of Columbia. Mr. McEay, of North Carolina, a leading member of the Democratic party, objected to Mr. Slade's proceeding any further, and demanded the enforcement of the rule requiring a member, when called to order, to take his seat; and, if decided to be out of order, requiring leave of the House before speaking again. Mr. Slade asked leave to proceed. Pending the question of granting leave, the House, on motion of Mr. Ruscher, of North Carolina, adjourned. Sixty-three members, mostly Northern Whigs, voted against the adjournment.

On the announcement of the adjournment, Mr. Campbell, of South Carolina, said he had "been appointed as one of the Southern delegation to invite gentlemen representing slaveholding states to attend a meeting now being held in the room of the Committee on the District of Columbia." At this meeting members from the slaveholding states agreed to a resolution to silence debate; and it was placed in the hands of Mr. Patton, of Virginia, to be offered as an amendment of the rules at the opening of the House the next day. The resolution was submitted by Mr. Patton, and read; and the House, by a vote of 135 to 60, suspended the rules for its reception. Mr. Patton, the organ of the seceding slaveholding members, declared that the resolution involved "a concession—a concession which we make for the sake of peace, harmony, and union." He then moved the previous question upon the adoption of this resolution:

"That all petitions, memorials, and papers touching the abolition of slavery, or the buying, selling, or transferring slaves, in any state, or district, or territory of the United States, be laid on the table, without being debated, printed, read, or referred, and that no action be taken thereon."

The previous question being sustained, the resolution was adopted, more than two-thirds of the House voting for it. The Southern members of both parties and the Northern Democrats recorded their votes for it, though the Whigs of the free states voted against it.

Thus was a member of the House of Representatives, in the exercise of an unquestionable right, silenced by trickery and violence. By this revolutionary act did its slaveholding members, unmindful of their oath of office, secede from it, go into a sectional conclave, and there concoct a resolution, to be offered for the support of the House, as a condition precedent of their return to the performance of their sworn duties; thereby abridging and practically denying the sacred right of petition, and suppressing freedom of debate. They were aided in this by more than fifty of the Northern Democrats, in passing this resolution, which Mr. Adams thus characterized, amid deafening cries of "order": "I consider this resolution a violation of the Constitution of the United States, of the right of my constituents and of the people of the United States to petition, and of every right to freedom of speech, as a member of this House."

The XXVth Congress was still more subservient to the demands of the slave power. It voted not only to silence the voice of the people, but its own. It clove down the sacred right of the people to petition for the redress of their grievances, by clamor, menace, and resolution, destroyed the freedom of debate, and hushed the voice of the representatives of the people. The Democratic party had elected Mr. Van Buren President, and had secured a decisive majority in that Congress. By the most abject surrender to the demands of the slaveholding interests did the President justify the appellation generally applied to him as "a Northern man with Southern principles;" and his administration, thus begun, was among the most pronounced and unhesitating in its subserviency to the slave power.

*Entered according to Act of Congress, by H. G. Bowen, in the year 1870, in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

REMINISCENCES OF JOHN McCLINTOCK, D.D.

BY W. C. WILKINSON.

DR. McCLINTOCK'S personal memory will survive, with many of the living generation of young men, in a very engaging and gracious association of thought. He was the natural and habitual "guide, philosopher, and friend" to growing and receptive minds. I shall always esteem it one of the most fortunate, as it certainly was one of the most agreeable, among the incidents of my stay in Paris that I enjoyed so much of his generous and wholesome stimulating influence.

There was, I have since frequently thought, something very characteristic of the man in his manner of receiving me when I presented him my letter of introduction in Paris. My introducer had said to me that it might perhaps be necessary to mention one or two circumstances to Dr. McClintock that would help him identify more readily the signature to the letter; as a considerable interval had then elapsed since the period of their acquaintanceship, and as their knowledge of each other had been rather public than private. I began to do this, when Dr. McClintock instantly said: "Oh! I remember President Anderson very well," and proceeded with remarks and questions about Dr. Anderson which illustrated that extraordinary (shall I call it editorial?) faculty of knowing everything, and recalling everything, upon occasion, which was afterward illustrated afresh so often in the almost daily intercourse of a long winter—the winter of '61-'62, and of the "Trent" affair—in Paris.

The instantaneous alertness of Dr. McClintock's mind was always something wonderful and delightful to me. The never-failing elasticity with which he would spring to meet you, on any topic, or any phase of any topic, you might start, however remote from ordinary thought, or however peculiarly fresh to you it might seem, at the moment—well, this infallible facility of social encounter, less graciously employed, might easily have damped and disheartened your sense of mental adventure and discovery; but, instead of that, Dr. McClintock's boundless capacity of genuine interest and enthusiasm in every rational object, whether of fact or of speculation, made it indescribably exhilarating. So far from feeling that your new path had been trodden before and been beaten into dust by other feet than yours, you felt that you had a companion now, of more experience but not of less youthful buoyancy than yourself, to explore the virgin wilderness, and enjoy the first-fruits of its untasted dew and freshness with you.

This ready unselfishness of intellectual sympathy had, I think, a moral source. It was Dr. McClintock's delight to keep himself in a relation of helpful accord with young men. He gave himself lavishly to them in seeming to receive them with such keen mental appetite for what they brought. His appreciation of their tentatives in discussion created an atmosphere for them full of intellectual oxygen. The chemical combustion by which their thought disengaged itself from its adhering dross went on in it with astonishing energy. It was charming for them to be in company where they seemed to themselves to know so much more than they did anywhere else. And the charm was not dispelled when, afterward, they found out upon reflection that their mental resources had gained, in fact as well as in fancy, by the stimulating contact.

The agreeably stimulating mental and moral traits which I have described might very well exist to some degree without the accompaniment of really solid acquirements of learning. They would then have attracted a deserved admiration, softened with a well-bestowed affection. But Dr. McClintock was a genuinely learned and scholarly man. His scholarship was as remarkable as was his range of various information. But neither his knowledge nor his learning mastered him. He was as far as possible from being the mere man of facts and the pedant in one person. His methodized knowledge and his well-digested learning were admirably leavened and illumined by the imagination not of a poet, but of a philosopher.

Dr. McClintock's mind was ill served by his body during the period of my intercourse with him. He was much crippled in the use of his feet for walking, and he consequently kept the house a good deal. It was a sincere pleasure to me to be employed by him as a kind of purveyor of sayings and doings abroad in the Paris of Americans and of Frenchmen, but especially at the *Collège de France* and at the *Sorbonne*, for his mental satisfaction. However much I carried to him in this way, I was sure to bring away more. He always had the keystone fact, or the interpretative principle, ready to furnish and apply for the fruitful induction. His own senses reached out further for the discovery and grasp of information by being thus, as it were, spliced with mine. I very willingly became a part of his loyal and serviceable mental *tentacula*.

Once I remember he went with me to hear the famous M. Bautain lecture at the *Sorbonne*. It was a kind of theological (and, if so, the lecturer being a Roman Catholic prelate, of course, an ecclesiastical) lecture on a topic of political economy, which led the lecturer to seek the ultimate foundations of the idea of property. Beyond the brilliant and adroit manner of the speaker, the thing that seemed most to impress the more than usually chastened and meditative spirit of Dr. McClintock that afternoon was the thorough religious orthodoxy of the first principles postulated by M. Bautain. "One thing," said Dr. McClintock, "we must admit in favor of these fellows," (the Doctor, if he did not speak evil, did sometimes speak familiarly of dignities)—"they are sound in their religious teachings when they discuss such subjects. No taint of the 'social contract'; they dig down to the rock; they build on God." The news from America had been gloomy that Monday, and on the way to the lecture we had talked of our country. "French statesmen think," said he, (and, from his recognized character of the nation's unofficial ministerial representative in Paris during those troubled years, it is likely he spoke from some then recently acquired knowledge)—"French statesmen," said he, "think that we are fools for letting slavery destroy us." After a pause, he added, his customary hopefulness seeming to yield a little to despondency—it *did* look so dark to us, exiled there in that horrible nightmare of sslnine imperialism, still successfully masking in the lion's skin of solemn astuteness, and stolidly watching to see us founder—he added, "and according to every worldly maxim French statesmen are right. We violated every principle of worldly wisdom in making slavery a political question." I never saw Dr. McClintock more depressed than he was that day. No doubt it was this mood of his mind which disposed him to feel rested in planting his feet with M. Bautain on rock somewhere.

In general Dr. McClintock was sustained by a cheerfulness that seemed constitutional with him. This cheerfulness easily took the form of a gay humor, which added the necessary charm to a gift of conversation that I have never seen surpassed. He was a very sincere and thorough Methodist in grain, however smoothly veneered with a well-bred suavity of manner, which might have seemed Erasmian to the casual observer. I remember noticing, in a literary article contributed without signature to the *Nation*, two or three years ago, the quasi-incidental remark concerning some one that he took "low Calvinistic views of human nature." The half-humor of the allusion struck me as so in character for Dr. McClintock that it almost identified him as the writer, in my mind.

Very seldom Dr. McClintock's playfulness took on a mood of severity. He was so intensely American that he was intensely non-English. He shared the nation's "angry grief" at England's attitude toward us in our extremity, with a passion which I used to suspect betrayed a hint of Ireland in his blood. When I was about leaving Paris, to go across the Channel, the conversation at my farewell call naturally turned toward England and Englishmen. He then indulged in a strain of resentfully humorous comment on English traits which it took some time for me to forget in application as a kind of unconscious rule for interpreting the manners of our brethren while moving among them. Dr. McClintock remarked upon the low standard of intelligence among the masses of the English population. He said that, not long before, in a candid conversation with a prelate of the Church of England, something led him (Dr. McClintock) to ask of the Englishman what proportion of an average rural congregation among his countrymen had sufficient culture to understand the mere language itself in which an ordinary parish homily would be expressed. The prelate named to Dr. McClintock a proportion which I shall not venture to repeat; but it was so low that I exclaimed: "Why, Dr. McClintock, that is almost too much to believe!" "I thought so, too," he rejoined; "and I said to the prelate that I hesitated to receive such an estimate. But he took up in reply the very word I used, and said: 'For instance, your word *hesitate*—no larger percentage than I mentioned would understand the meaning of that word.'" For my part, I was still skeptical, and I said to Dr. McClintock: "But what simpler word than *hesitate* have we to express the idea?" "The very question I put to the prelate myself. He said a country clown in England would express it by 'stop and boggle.'"

"Shall you call on the American minister in ——?" asked the Doctor. "You should do so," said he. "Call, if for nothing else than to shake hands with him; it will be worth the trouble." "Is he so hearty in manner as that?" I innocently asked. "Let me show you," said the Doctor, gayly. With that he took my hand—but no, he merely reached his own hand forth, and bade me take hold of it. I did so, expecting a positive shake of some peculiar type; but after an instant's contact, I having done all that was done, in simply taking hold of his hand, he withdrew it, amid the laughter of those present, who had probably seen the mimicry before, and said: "That's all. But you should go and get it at headquarters."

But the British cabinets which discussed the "Alabama" claims with the owner of that right hand had no reason to think it either slow or stiff in wielding the pen, however disdainful it may have been of the mock-hearty popular arts of the politician. I need not say that this passage was purely one of a playful humor on Dr. McClintock's part, and indicative of no failure to appreciate the splendid services which Mr. Adams was already then beginning to render his country at the Court of St. James.

Dr. McClintock was a man of exceedingly sweet disposition toward his fellows. I recall many genial judgments of his on his notable contemporaries—hardly one of an opposite character. Dr. Philip Schaff he once pronounced to me, with emphasis, to be, in his opinion, one of the greatest men of the age. Of Henry Ward Beecher he spoke with a sincere enthusiasm of admiration and seeming personal affection that appeared to me the more noteworthy from the fact that I had always supposed the two men to be contrasts to each other—as respectively radical and conservative in relation to that subject of slavery which used so to divide us all, according to our individual character and temperament. Dr. McClintock knew the better literature of the French well enough to be keenly alive to its high value in thought, as well as to its fine qualities of graceful form and clear expression. He considered Pressensé the leading Protestant mind in the Empire.

As a preacher Dr. McClintock was remarkable for his luminous analysis, and for the unobstructed and undeviating progress of his thought from starting-point to goal. He always appeared to me in the light of an inheritor of magnificent gifts, that for some reason had never found a single sufficiently determinate direction to engage their possessor in the career of power for which they manifestly fitted him.

Art and Artists.

AT Goupil's, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second street, are several important pictures, from both native and foreign artists. The largest and most important one is a cattle piece, by Otto Weber. Yoked cattle are represented drawing a heavy load of brushwood. We can find no fault with the picture, when we give it the benefit of the school to which it belongs. The picture is all in shadow, and shows an honesty of purpose, but a truthfulness almost forbidding. For ourselves, we confess we are not generally an admirer of a somber picture; but there are many who are, and such will be pleased with this one.

A. Schreyer has a winter, with some admirably painted horses, attached to a rude "jumper"—as Americans would call it—at a halt. Though somewhat in the same somber style as Weber's, we like the picture better.

Rosa Bonheur is represented by a picture of some "Highland Sheep." It is a cool, gray reality. It is a picture which must be seen to be appreciated, being a simple but a marvelously truthful study.

Samuel Colman and Wm. Hart have both representative pictures. Hart's is an "Autumn," equal to the best of his late works. As beautiful and as fine a picture as it is, we cannot understand why the artist should paint his foliage in such smooth, lumpy masses. Tell us, Mr. Hart, are not the leaves on our trees suspended? Do we not see an atmosphere in their midst? Then why not so render them? Colman's picture is a view of "Salt Lake City." It is an interesting picture—rather purple and rather red, after his own humor; still an honest and doubtless a faithful representation of that abode of the "Saints."

We should like to have any person visiting this collection take the trouble to look at a picture on the south wall of the gallery, with the name "*Corf*" on the tablet. We should like him to tell us, if he can, how such a combination of paint and gilding ever found its position in the company which surrounds it. For ourselves, we never beheld anything so shocking to the eye in the ostensible dress of a picture.

Artists generally throughout the city are busily preparing for the coming annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design. This exhibition will open about the middle of April, and, unlike other collections during the year, is made up entirely of works executed by living American artists—works that have never before been exhibited. This, of course, will render the exhibition a very interesting and important one. It will represent more nearly than any other during the year the present condition of American art. We trust our artists will lay aside any disaffection which may heretofore have existed between themselves and the powers of the institution, and give us the *chef d'œuvres* and gems of their easels.

Music.

MISS NILSSON has returned to New York, after her long provincial tour and her long Western sickness, and has sung in a few miscellaneous concerts and two oratorios—the "Creation" in New York, and the "Messiah" in Brooklyn. She is evidently much the worse for her winter's experience, and her admirers will all join in the hope that she may at once take the repose of which she stands in need. There is no reason to fear that she has lost her voice. But she will lose it if she persists in singing while it is in its present condition. At the time of her first visit to New York the extraordinary evenness of her registers was the subject of general remark. From the lowest note to the highest, every tone was clear, pure, and homogeneous. We can say this no longer. A compass of about five or six tones in the middle register retains its richness and strength. Everything above and below that is weak and husky. At the first concert of the new series Miss Nilsson sang Beethoven's great scena and aria, "Ah Perfido," and Handel's "Let the Bright Seraphim." Neither of these pieces suits her style, and neither is well adapted to her voice in its present unsatisfactory condition. And what a comment it is upon the critical perceptions of a miscellaneous audience that a performance which in every point of view was mediocre should have aroused the most enthusiastic applause, that every thing should have been *encored*, and that even when the fair singer disturbed the lingering echoes of Beethoven by breaking into a negro melody there were unmistakable signs of satisfaction throughout the assembly. The next night Miss Nilsson sang in the "Creation," for the first time in this country. She executed all the music assigned to the character of *Gabriel*, and left the soprano solos of the last part (supposed to be in the mouth of Eve) to Miss Pauline Canissa. Weakness and lassitude were again apparent in her performance. Her interpretation of the composer differs less from the familiar standards in the "Creation" than it does in the "Messiah," and for that very reason it will probably be less liked. In Handel's oratorio she had a distinct dramatic style of her own. It was perhaps not the true style for Handel; but it was unquestionably effective. In Haydn's work she follows in the beaten track; and we cannot help comparing her with those who have trod in it before. We need hardly say that her singing lacks majesty and force; and just now it unfortunately lacks sweetness also.

....The oratorio representations have been very creditable, as a whole. The chorus of the Mendelssohn Union has been brought by Mr. Bristow to a high state of efficiency, and it sings with spirit and correctness. The shading, indeed, is not especially delicate; but we have been so long used to societies incapable of even a moderately close observance of time and intervals that we shall not quarrel over small defects. Mr. Simpson and Mr. Whitney have done admirably in the male solos, and Miss Canissa has won some applause in the ungrateful capacity of a spare soprano. But the one perfectly satisfactory vocalist of the Nilsson Company just now is Miss Cary. This young lady's beautiful voice, unaffected manner, fine musical feeling, and real culture have been appreciated by all good judges. She does well whatever she undertakes.

Scientific.

"NATURAL Selection" has many foes to contend with. As a theory of the evolution of species, it has numbered its distinguished friends; but Mr. Alfred W. Bennett, reviewing Mivart's work on the *Genesis of Species in Nature*, asserts that a reaction has set in, and many formidable objections present themselves to be solved, as the subject is more carefully studied. Mivart admits the potency of natural selection within certain limits; but denies it a general application in the production of specific forms and structures, and produces a careful study of facts which have turned his own mind from a predisposition toward Darwinianism. He works out more fully three different lines of objection: 1. That natural selection is incompetent to account for the incipient stages of useful structures. 2. That it does not harmonize with the co-existence of closely similar structures of diverse origin. 3. That there are many remarkable phenomena in organic forms upon which it throws no light whatever. Hitherto plants have not received their proper attention as bearing upon the general problem. Considering their peculiar limitations of existence—having no locomotion etc.—the rule of the survival of the fittest ought to reign supreme in this kingdom; but it does not. Many cases of mimicry are to be noted among plants—such as the resemblance of a certain orchis to a bee; but without any useful purpose to be assigned, especially as the mimicry is quite apt to be in the stems and foliage, instead of the flowers, where it cannot be useful. Mr. Mivart notes as a strong point that such a high organ as the eye is to be found in at least three distinct lines of descent. As to the giraffe, which may be taken as a type of Mr. Darwin's theory—having length of neck acquired through its advantage in cropping food from higher branches during a drought—he objects that many other animals of Africa ought to have elongated necks for the same reason, and that in the intervals between the droughts, the long neck would be a positive disadvantage, and would consequently be lost before the next drought set in. Mr. Bennett thinks that a *prima facie* case is fairly made against natural selection on substantial physiological grounds, and that at present we should hold judgment in suspense.

....The *Medical Record* gives an interesting report of a discussion in the New York Medical Society on "Aphasia." This is a diseased condition in which the patient has more or less inability to express his ideas, either from a difficulty in recalling the proper symbols at the time they are needed, or from want of control over the muscles concerned in speech. Dr. Dalton noted the distinction between motional language and articulate speech. A dog or a cat will mimic, as very plainly, by vocal sounds and by various movements, when it is pleased or frightened or angry. Articulate language is a series of sounds arbitrarily determined on to represent our ideas, and for its use a highly developed memory is needed. A deficiency of memory interferes with the use of language. Vocables which represent simple and familiar ideas—as *day, eat, to-morrow, yesterday*—give no trouble; but words representing more complex or unfamiliar ideas—as *repudiation, intoxicate, rehabilitate*—are those which annoy us sometimes in speech. A person's name may elude us whom we have not seen for sometime; so the name of a thing for which we can call the full mental image of its physical appearance will forsake us for a while. Words are thus forgotten, or will not come at our call, in a state of perfect health; and it takes no disease to account for the trouble. Memory has an important part to perform in the use of language; and the faculty is, therefore, complex. If we attempt to associate it with any part of the brain, which, becoming diseased, will result in aphasia, where will we locate the faculty of memory? Dr. Dalton inclines to suppose that the brain acts as a whole. If memory seems to be destroyed by disease in any part, it is because the functional power of the whole organ is diminished by injury in any part. The evidences that any definite portion of the brain is the center of speech power are, therefore, very uncertain.

....Some of the changes which have affected the wild animals of the prairies in consequence of advancing civilization are reviewed by M. J. A. Allen, in the *Naturalist*. Bats require wooded shelters or caverns, and do not flourish in prairie districts; but as settlements increase they begin to multiply, making use of outbuildings for shelter. Of carnivora, lynxes, panthers, and bears do not find themselves at home away from woods; while wolves and foxes are very much at home. The elk and buffalo have been driven beyond the Missouri. Various species of birds follow the opening of settlements, but the belts of wood which occur here and there are comparatively tenantless. The prairie hen is here thoroughly at home. Reptiles—including turtles, snakes, and lizards, together with land mollusca—are scarce. The frequent fires which sweep over large districts are particularly destructive to all creatures of this kind. Grasshoppers have an unfortunate pre-eminence in numbers, both of species and individuals. Hogs, however, find these excellent eating; though they are equally fond of muscles, which they root up and destroy in large numbers when the streams are low. Mosquitoes and blood-sucking flies are abundant; while wasps and bees are strangely wanting where flowers are so plenty. As farmers advance, the buffalo, elk, beaver, wolf, and deer retreat; but smaller creatures find better fare. Ground squirrels, field mice, and the troublesome pouched gopher find advantage in the increased number of granaries. Birds of many kinds show much greater confidence and familiarity than at the East, as though the people treated them better; yet it is recorded that chimney swallows have but a small chance, owing to the fact that stove-pipes or other make-shifts take the place of chimneys where brick and mortar are dear.

....Those who give their attention to making large botanical collections will be interested in some suggestions made to the Torrey Botanical Club in reference to practical details. In order to facilitate exchanges between collectors, it is important that some conventional rule should be adopted in relation to the sizes of paper used, for lack of which considerable inconvenience is sometimes experienced. To establish uniformity, it is proposed that the size of all outside covers should be eighteen inches by twelve, and the enclosed sheets just half an inch less each way. This will be a convenient size to remember, and the covers, being a little larger than the enclosed sheets, on which the specimens are laid, will protect them from having their edges marred. If a stationer cannot furnish conveniently the exact size into an eighth of an inch, this slight difference will be of no consequence.

....The powerful effects of ice masses when started in streams by spring freshets has been illustrated in the Penobscot. Huge cakes were tilted high in air, and raised upon one another to a hight estimated from ten to thirty feet. Masses weighing hundreds of tons were thrown over upon a road adjoining the river, while other masses ground out great paths for themselves in the river-bed. The whole scene is represented as one of exceeding interest. The ice breaks up earlier this season than has been known for some thirty years.

....There is a very instructive cut in *Nature*, representing the splendid photograph of the eclipse taken by Mr. Brothers, at Syracuse. Mr. Brothers noted that by using two photographs which were taken about one minute apart in a stereoscope, a full stereoscopic effect is produced, such as cannot be obtained from two photographs taken at the same moment. The effect is due to the motion of the moon in the interval.

....The British Museum is enriched by the acquisition of two specimens of a mammoth crab which flourishes in the waters of Japan. It measures ten feet between the tips of the claws, and the claws themselves are six feet in length. What must it be to be caught in a live pair of pincers like that?

Missionary News.

THE March number of the *Christian Work* contains a letter from its correspondent in Spain full of interest. He says that "over all Spain there are men specially engaged in disseminating the Scriptures," often maltreated and despitefully used, but often forgetting all toil and weariness in the joy of ministering to a people hungering and thirsting for the bread and water of life. Our Bible Society alone distributed last year very nearly 10,000 Bibles, with proportionate numbers of Testaments and other portions. Scarcely any of these were given away; they were bought with hard-earned money. Taking the extreme poverty of the country into account, this fact is very significant. The colporteur, however, makes the evangelist necessary—the expounder of the Word must follow in the wake of its distribution; social worship and communion, its reception. "At present, besides private and individual workers, there are," says the writer, "two prominent organs of Protestant communities—that of the Spanish Evangelical Union, having its headquarters in the capital, and Don Antonio Carrasco for its leading preacher; and that of the Reformed Church, having its headquarters at Seville, with Don Juan Cabrera for its most prominent preacher. This latter community has some seven or eight congregations, all in Andalusia." Senor Cabrera writes that faith, zeal, constancy, and desire to increase in holiness characterize these congregations; but that they require churches. The inconveniences of their present places of worship are such as greatly to retard the work. "We have a magnificent church in Seville; within a few months we shall require another, although a more modest one." Schools are in sore demand. "It is not possible for a church to be without a school in this country, where ignorance is so deep. The Church of Rome increases on ignorance; the true Church on light." The Romanists have formed an association to set back fires—establishing schools in resistance in all the cities where the Protestant movement opens them. Our Christian hymns are becoming widely popular, and are heard in the streets and houses, sung by many who are not members of the congregations. The good work evidently grows and brightens at several great centers of the Iberian peninsula. The United Presbyterian *Missionary Record* gives a glowing account of the opening of a large and commodious hall on one of the best streets of Cadiz, thoroughly appointed for religious uses, seating over 650 people, with ample room for more, if needed. The services at its opening were attended in the morning by over 300 persons, and in the evening by nearly 600, and were of deep interest." The congregation contained a considerable proportion of the well-to-do classes and a good sprinkling of women. Large numbers of the pamphlet hymn-books disappeared on Sunday. The people took them away—many, however, begging for them.

....The seventh translation of the Bible into Chinese is now in progress at Peking—the style adopted being that known as "Mandarin Colloquial." A great amount of preparatory and tentative work must precede any final version of the Scriptures into such a language. The missionary, so soon as he gets hold of the tongue at all, is impelled by an urgent necessity to provide the Bible for the people. But he speaks their language brokenly, and he can hardly hope to write it much better. His first translation is soon condemned. Rev. E. W. Syle says, in the *Chinese Recorder*: "Marshman's translation, Morrison and Milne's, Gutzlaff's, Medhurst's, the Delegates', and that of the London Mission—all these have had their part to perform in the work of at least producing the great Chinese Bible, whose arrival and completion cannot reasonably be looked for until Chinese Christian scholars conversant with Greek and Hebrew are able to prepare and put forth with some sort of authority "The Holy Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments, translated out of the original tongues, and with former translations diligently compared and revised." Such a ripe and satisfying translation is that made by Drs. Smith and Van Dyck into Arabic—a pure classic to the language not less than a true and trustworthy version: prepared for by

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and gendarmes, under the
Vinoy. After some severe
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aken before a drumhead
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immediately executed. It
last Gen. Vinoy was shot.
s a prisoner in their hands.
the insurgents appears to
the existing government, and
mmune. They have thus far
fied every effort to put them
seized and now occupy the
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mperor William, in view of
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hmen are to serve compul-
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ilar length of time in the
eported that the government
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produce annually sixty to
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um have returned to their
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letter .... The deposed Em-
expected to join his wife at
few days.

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ere going to the kirk.
other: "Was it not a

Our Young Folks.

THE LITTLE BOY'S PRAYER.

BY CHARLOTTE CORDNER.

Our Father, I am hungry, and my shoes are
all worn out.
A week ago I told you so; and now it seems about
Full time the angels stopped this way, to tell us what to do.
I'm sure you'd listen when I pray, and send them, if you knew.
Then there's my jacket in the chair—it really needs a patch;
But Grandma says within the house there's nothing that will match
The little sleeve so badly torn, which I have worn a week.
Perhaps you can do it or know; but it seems right to speak.

Now, if you'd just look after us a little while or two,
Till we have hunted round, until we've found out what to do;
Why, then I'll try to keep things straight—take care of Grandma, too,
Who needs a good warm shawl so much she don't know what to do.
Then little Charlie Pattingrew has got no winter cap.
He's *such* a cunning little boy, I hold him on my lap
Sometimes, to teach him how to spell; for he has got *no moth e*—
Only a sister and an aunt, and one big, grown-up brother.

Now, Father, will you send us word? Or, if you think 'tis better,
Just write to Grandma, who can read a good, old-fashioned letter.
And, if you own, as people say, the world, and all that's in it,
I should think you'd have *so much*, to spend five dollars every minute;
And would not mind if we had some, for food and cap and shawl,
Which we have suffered badly for, since father died, last fall.
And when I grow to be quite big, I'll do the best I can
To help the poor, like Mr. James, who is a good old man.

HOW JANE SAUNDERS BECAME A CRIPPLE.

BY CLARA CLAYTON.

Minnie Lane and Jennie Brown were very great friends. They were taught at home, at school, and in Sabbath-school to be kindly affectioned to everybody, unselfish and truthful; and above all that the God who made them was ever looking upon them, and knew when they tried to please him and when they were selfish and naughty—just as you, my little readers, are taught.

But Jennie and Minnie were not always unselfish, or careful for the happiness of others, as we shall see.

Down among the hemlocks, close by the pond, Minnie's brother Fred., who was older than Minnie, and very fond of pleasing his little sister, had built for her and her friend Jennie a nice little playhouse, with a *real* door to open and shut. The roof was made of green hemlock boughs, and for a carpet they brought nice green moss from under the old trees around, and spread it all over their little floor. Their chairs were smooth flat rocks, which they found by the pond; and in one corner, for a china closet, they had bits of broken crockery and glass of all colors and kinds. Many were the dainty meals the little friends enjoyed from their wonderful table, which piece of furniture, like their chairs, consisted of a large flat stone. Their soup-tureens and pudding-dishes were the bright clam-shells from the pond, and their cups and saucers were the large red acorns that grew close by. Their spoons, and also their knives were made of broken bits of clam-shells, and their forks were the delicate needles of the pine trees. But these last were only for ornament, and not at all for use; and so, when forks really became necessary at their table, I suppose these little ladies were forced to use their fingers, which probably did not greatly shock their ideas of table propriety.

Here they had enjoyed many happy hours during the pleasant days of spring and early summer; and now the summer school had commenced in the little brown school-house, and when the children were dismissed at noon they all ran to the pond-side, to see the wonderful playhouse. But Jennie and Minnie outran the others, and, arriving their first, took their places at the door, and, instead of receiving their little playmates kindly and politely, began to scold and bid them keep away, for the "house was theirs, and they would not have everybody in it," until by their unkind words and actions they had driven the little company all away from them. Not, however, until Edward Symonds, one of the large boys, shouted at the top of his voice: "Oh! ho! Who wants to come near their old wigwam! Let the cross old squaws have it all to themselves, if they like!" And Elvira Chase said: "I should think they might just let us look in and see it. I don't think we should hurt it. I should like to play in it with them, if they would let me; but we can make one for ourselves."

So they all went away. And soon there were playhouses being built all among the trees by the side of "Old Sandy," till it became quite a populous little "seaside", and such merry plays of "coming to see" and "taking dinners" as there were among the old hemlocks!

But Jennie and Minnie did not enjoy their house as well after there were so many about them; and so they left playing in it, and for a new amusement they dug a deep pit in the sand close by the school-house, and began to please themselves by jumping into it and pulling each other out.

Presently, as some of the smaller children came to look at them, they caught some of them, and, taking them by each arm, would let them down into the pit and pull them up again, singing "Ding-dong-bell, the cat's in the well."

This at first frightened some of them. But, as they found they were not hurt, most of them began to enjoy it very much, and the sport became quite attractive; until one day the teacher, passing them while they were at this play, called Minnie and Jennie to her, as they seemed to be the leaders in the sport, and said she feared it was not a safe kind of play, and advised them to leave it and have the pit filled up.

She did not like positively to forbid anything which her scholars enjoyed for pastime, unless she found it absolutely necessary—for she loved them all, and enjoyed seeing them happy in their play; and, as Jennie and Minnie were generally very good little girls in school, she thought it would be sufficient for them to know that she disapproved of the play, and so she passed on and left them.

These little girls loved their teacher, and would not wish openly to disobey her. But now, although they knew she wished them to leave that play, because she did not think it safe or proper for them, yet, since she did not strictly *command* them to leave it *instantly*, they began again when she had passed out of sight; and, seeing little Jane Saunders approaching, whose father was a poor, intemperate man, who went about chopping wood or butchering for the farmers in the neighborhood, Jennie cried out:

"Let us have some fun with little Jane! She cries so easily, we will put her down in the hole and scare her!"

"Now," said Hermon Lane, Minnie's younger but more tender-hearted brother, "I should think you would be ashamed to trouble her so! She is the smallest girl in school. Don't make her cry!"

But Jennie and Minnie had already begun to force her into the pit. Jennie crying out: "Isn't she a nice little Joseph, with her coat of many colors!" alluding to her patched apron.

"Now, for shame!" cried Hermon. "I would not be so much like those wicked Bible men as that. She is a great deal more like the good Joseph than you are."

"There! there!" shouted Johnny Flint. "Here comes the teacher. Now I guess you'll catch it!"

Jennie and Minnie pulled little Jane quickly out, and felt ashamed when their teacher took the little crying girl by the hand, and said mildly, but sorrowfully: "I am very sorry to see any of my little girls selfishly gratifying a naughty spirit by thus breaking the Golden Rule."

Poor little Jane cried sadly till her class was dismissed; and then it was found that she could not walk without difficulty, and some of the older scholars helped her home. The next day and the next she did not come to school; and, when the teacher told the scholars one morning that she had been to see little Jane, and that the doctor said she could never walk again without crutches, Jennie and Minnie wept aloud, for they knew that they had been the thoughtless destroyers of poor little Jane's future comfort.

Oh, how bitterly did they regret their selfish thoughtlessness. How humbly did they ask the little suffering Jane to forgive them. And she whispered, in a voice tremulous with suffering and lips parched with fever: "Yes, I forgive you. You didn't mean to. You didn't know what you were doing."

No, they did not know what they were doing; but that did not excuse them—they should have known. They knew that they were making another unhappy—that was enough; for in that they knew that they were sinning.

Often, after school was dismissed at night, Jennie and Minnie would go together up the little lane where poor Mrs. Saunders lived, to inquire after little Jane.

They found her always glad to see them; but the tears would come into her eyes when her mother showed them the little pale limb, that began to grow larger at the hip and smaller below it.

Many long talks Jennie and Minnie held together about it, and they were truly sorry for the injury they had done the little girl; but this could not restore to her the use of her injured limb.

She did not come to school again until the next summer; and then she came on crutches. Poor little Jane! Her limb was shriveled and crooked. She was now to be a cripple for life.

Jennie and Minnie clapped their hands and ran to meet her when they saw her coming, and so did all the girls; but when they saw her little pale face—so pale from suffering—it made them feel very sad.

Little Jane received so many kind attentions from all the scholars that she felt quite happy to be with them again, in spite of the ugly crutch. Jennie and Minnie felt that the lesson they had learned would never be forgotten by them.

The Sunday School.

THE TEACHER'S RIGHT ARM.

BY H. R. WAITE.

The power which enables the Sunday-school teacher to hold the attention of his class, lead their minds as he wills, claim their respect, gain their love, and at last gather their precious souls into the kingdom—what is it?

Is it a cultivated intellect, rich in knowledge as the Palace of Solomon was in treasure? If it is, A. must be one of the most perfect of teachers. His society is courted by *savants*, and among his familiar friends he is looked upon as a prodigy of wisdom. In truth, his experience as a teacher has resulted in failure. He thought he could teach, and, depending upon his wisdom for success, undertook it. He has given the work a trial; and now he imparts to a fellow teacher the information that he "don't get along at all," and that he is "completely discouraged." Evidently the teacher's right arm does not consist altogether in what he knows.

Is it ability to read character, quick discernment, judgment in the use of means, and tact in applying them? Then B. must be just the man. He is the secretary of an association which imposes upon him the peculiar work of studying faces and sifting character constantly—and so skilful has he become that he boasts of never failing "to read a face" in which such tact does he apply the knowledge thus gained that the subject of his scrutiny, as one of his admirers expresses it, "is turned inside out before he knows it." Notwithstanding all this, when A. whispered his sorrowful plaint in his ear, just now, B. shook his head with the cordiality of a joy that comes of finding company in misery, and exclaimed: "I'm sorry for you; but I'm in the same fix. My class is too much for me. I can't manage it; and I believe I shall have to give it up." His failure has very plainly proven that tact and skill and a knowledge of human nature are not all that a teacher needs.

Wondering as to the cause of their failure, these unsuccessful workmen look at their friend C., and exclaim: "What a model teacher! How he holds the attention of his class!" They speak of the brilliant conversational powers and the fund of anecdote which make him a favorite in society as being of equal value to him here. "If we had his power," they say, "we could get along." Is C. really such a successful teacher? He is talking with D. Let him answer for himself. "I have no difficulty in interesting my scholars while I am talking to them; but the moment I cease they become unmanageable. I can't awaken the slightest degree of seriousness, and I don't believe I am doing them a particle of good. I am really disheartened. What shall I do?" And D., instead of presenting a solution to this problem, presents one of her own. She is amiable, genial, smiling; and how it is possible for *her* to have any trouble in managing her class no one can comprehend. And still her reply to C. is: "Your trouble is nothing compared with mine. If I could keep my class within bounds, I should feel comparatively satisfied. But I can't, and they are the torment of the school. I don't believe such an ungovernable, mischievous set of young Arabs can be found in any other class. What shall I do with them?"

A discouraging prospect for those teachers truly. Intellect, culture, shrewdness, tact, brilliancy of imagination, anecdote, kind words and pleasant manners, and—failure. What is the matter? Does the teacher's right arm consist in none of these things? Let us see. Here is E. She has "the best class in school" the superintendent says; and, as we request to know more of her, he adds: "She is a poor girl, who lives with her mother in a lodging-house on ——— street. I do not know much about her (to your shame, superintendent!), as I never see her except in the school-room. She associates very little with our teachers; and does not attend our teachers' meetings, because they are held in the evening, I believe, and she has no one to accompany her. I have been told that she works during the week in a factory making artificial flowers, and that she supports her mother. She has been in the school for five years, and has hardly missed a Sunday. Her class is always full and well behaved. Eight of her former scholars are members of the church, and I think there is a great deal of seriousness in her class now."

Quiet, unassuming, shrinking from observation, this teacher, of whom the superintendent knows so little and tells so much, is really the most successful teacher in school.

"Who would have thought it!" exclaims A.; "I can't understand it!" says B.; C. says, "strange!"; D. wishes she could do "half as well"; and the whole quartette unite in asking, "What is the secret of her success?"

Evidently this poor working girl, who toils among artificial flowers all of the week, and comes every Sabbath into the garden of the Lord to train real ones, possesses a power which her co-workers do not. "The teacher's right arm" is hers, in truth; and in the tilling of the soil, the removing of weeds, the planting of seed, the nurture of buds, and the care of blossoms it is never wearying and all powerful. What makes it so? Ask her, and she will hesitate in answering your question. If she answers it, she will do it with tears in her eyes and a voice quivering with thankfulness, telling you that it is a marvel to herself. She is sure that it is nothing she does, and that it must be the goodness of the Lord! Perhaps her boys can tell something about it. Here, John, why is it that Miss E. gets along so well with her class? "I guess it's because they like her," is the reply. And why do they like her? "I don't know, unless it's because they can't help it." And then John brightens as he adds: "Maybe it's because she likes them!"

John's answer is as good as a hundred-page essay. It is a sermon in what it teaches and a volume in what it means. It teaches that what four educated persons, depending on their "ability," failed to do, one who came to the work with no special ability of the sort which they possessed accomplished successfully. In brief, it teaches those who teach that they need some other qualification besides natural ability, or superficial qualifications in the way of words or manners.

It means that Christ-like love, coming from the heart, is more potent in its influence on the heart than any other power these men can wield. In short, it means that the teacher's right arm of power is love—love for the Shepherd, love for the lambs of his flock. Love means prayer, faith, earnest striving. And the teacher who goes about his work with his heart full of love for Christ and souls will surely pray in faith, doing with his might what his hands find to do, because of this love.

Sunday-school teachers who thus make their work a labor of love will not only find the labor light, but in the doing will find a power owned and blessed of God in the salvation of souls. Whoever undertakes to teach without this deep and soul-filling love for the work, whatever his other qualifications, must not be surprised if he wields the left hand of weakness. The secret of E.'s success is that "the love of Christ constraineth" her, making her work "a labor of love." And "love" like this is not only "the fulfilling of the law" of grace, but of successful Sabbath-school teaching also.

Unsuccessful teachers! Kneel at the Saviour's feet until you obtain a baptism of love, and then your toil will not be in vain.

The Independent.

Its Extensive Circulation in All Parts of the Country.

The following facts and figures taken from our mail-books prove most conclusively that The Independent is the best advertising medium in the country. We stand ready to verify the same to any advertiser who doubts the accuracy of our statement. We are *astonished ourselves* at this revelation of unparalleled facts and figures made in a recent examination. Advertisers will also bear in mind that The Independent probably circulates — through news a gents, to whom we make large sales—in many places not mentioned on our mail-books. We do not believe that any single newspaper in the State of Massachusetts, either secular or religious, goes into so many towns or to so many post-offices in that state as does The Independent; and the same, we believe, is true of Illinois, and also of *every other Northern State*. In other words The Independent has a wider territorial circulation in each of the Northern States than any other journal, either local or foreign. If a business man, therefore, in Boston or Chicago, wants to communicate with the public in his *own state and vicinity*, The Independent, as will be seen, is by far the best medium. Our crowded advertising columns conclusively show that business men in all directions already appreciate our ability to aid them; and we are not afraid to refer indiscriminately to thousands of such in New York and elsewhere.

We mean it shall not be our fault if The Independent does not go to every post-office in the country. In other words, we mean to merit the patronage of all good people in every direction.

The following figures show the number of post-offices to which The Independent is now sent in the several states mentioned:

STATE.	Total Number of Post-offices in the States named.....	No. of Post-offices to which THE INDEPENDENT is sent weekly.....
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VERMONT	446	395
MASSACHUSETTS	666	612
RHODE ISLAND	98	89
CONNECTICUT	392	385
NEW YORK	2,602	2,003
NEW JERSEY	486	315
PENNSYLVANIA	2,566	1,317
OHIO	1,943	1,017
INDIANA	1,257	407
IOWA	1,017	535
ILLINOIS	1,523	887
WISCONSIN	986	493
MICHIGAN	890	610
MINNESOTA	525	216
KANSAS	321	227
CALIFORNIA	440	141
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In the abovenamed twenty States the figures show that The Independent *is sent to 10,615 post-offices.*

HENRY C. BOWEN,
Publisher and Proprietor.
November 19th, 1870

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EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS FROM CABINET OFFICERS.

From Secretary Seward.

WASHINGTON, 25 May, 1866.

I beg you to accept my thanks for the fine engraving you have sent me of Mr. Carpenter's picture, "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation."

It is a vivid presentation of the scene, with portraits of rare fidelity to nature.

The engraver has been singularly successful in rendering it without impairing or detracting from its excellence in these points.

Faithfully yours,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

From Chief-Justice Chase (late Secretary of the Treasury).

WASHINGTON, May 1st, 1866.

I have just received the engraving of your "Emancipation Proclamation Picture," do not see that improvement is possible.

Accept my congratulations on your complete success.

As always, your friend,

F. B. CARPENTER, Esq. S. P. CHASE.

From Secretary Stanton.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, }
May 23, 1866. }

Accept my thanks for the artist proof of your admirable painting of "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation before the Cabinet."

The work is, in every respect that I am capable of judging, entirely satisfactory, and worthy of national admiration, as a fitting commemoration. Mr. Lincoln's great deed. Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

From Secretary Welles.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, }
May 5th, 1865. }

The Engraving, I am happy to see, is amply commended. Some parts are excellent, and all well done.

Some feeling of sadness when I saw it came over me for the great and good man who so interested himself for you, and whom we all love. Very truly yours,

GIDEON WELLES

From Secretary McCulloch.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 3d, 1866.

The Engraving is a very elegant one. I have no doubt the picture will be generally approved and greatly admired.

I am, very truly yours,

HUGH McCULLOCH.

From Hon. Edward Bates, late Attorney-General of the United States.

The individual portraits are very life-like. Indeed, I have never seen a group of seven or eight figures all of which so truly presented the originals.

The execution seems to me excellent, and, without any opinion of mine, my dear sir, your work is a *manifest* success.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD BATES.

From Postmaster-General Dennison.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3d, 1866.

It gives me very great pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the admirable engraving from your noble painting of "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation before the Cabinet," by our late lamented President.

The approving judgment of the country of the merit of the picture, and the business of its association with Trumbull's "Declaration of Independence," as a great national painting, which has been so universally conceded, cannot fail to commend this engraving to every truly patriotic American citizen.

Truly yours, W. DENNISON.

From Secretary Harlan.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 1866. }

I take great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of Ritchie's Engraving from your beautiful painting.

Trusting, my dear sir, that you may live long to enjoy the fruits of your eminent talent, I am truly yours,

JAMES HARLAN.

From Attorney-General Speed.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, May 17, 1866. }

In your great picture you have succeeded in bringing out and making the faces show their thoughts. You have not sunk the natural in the heroic, a fault so common that it must be difficult for an artist to avoid it. The naturalness of the picture makes it with me one of the greatest and most beautiful achievements of art that I have ever seen.

The engraving is admirably executed.

Truly yours, JAMES SPEED.

From Senator Fessenden, late Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1866.

I have received the Engraving from your picture of "The First Reading." It is admirably done, both in points of finish and faithfulness, and I prize it highly.

Yours, truly, W. P. FESSENDEN.

From Assistant-Secretary Seward.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1866.

GENTLEMEN:—I beg you to accept my thanks for your admirable engraving of Mr. Carpenter's "First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation."

The fidelity of its portraits enhances the historical interest derived from the subject of the picture.

It must be as gratifying to Mr. Carpenter to find his great work so accurately and beautifully reproduced as it is gratifying to others to find it in a form which permits it to be seen and appreciated everywhere throughout the world. Yours, truly,

F. W. SEWARD.

From George E. Baker, Editor of Seward's Works, and Agent of the State Department.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1866.

I never did so love and prize a picture as I do Carpenter's, as engraved by Ritchie. How it grows on me! Everybody who knows anything of art or of the subject is as enthusiastic as I am over the picture. And I observe that the more cultivated the observers are the more they admire it. The Secretary of State and his family are among those who are least stinted in their praise of it as a perfect work of art. Sincerely yours,

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H. Bushnell,	R. H. Dana,
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Mrs. Howatt Ritchie,	Mrs. Kirkland,
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G. W. Kendall,	Bokee,
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Poe,	Sage,
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The Independent.

HENRY C. BOWEN,
EDITOR, PUBLISHER, AND PROPRIETOR.

New York, March 23d, 1871.

THE FRENCH KU-KLUX.

We are oppressed with terrible news from Paris. As we write, we know little of the particulars, for the revolutionists have seized the telegraphic offices. We are simply informed that the Red Republicans hold armed possession of the city, have overpowered or overpersuaded the regular troops, and have, if the reports are trustworthy, foully murdered General Chanzy, one of the few French officers that snatched any bays from the laureled Prussians; and, with him, at least two and perhaps three other generals who were attempting to enforce order. They were not killed in a fight with the revolutionists; but murdered in cold blood, after a mockery of a trial. Paris is in the hands of these wretches; armed women parade the streets; all the shops are closed, except the wine-shops; and a veritable reign of terror has begun. The only show of legitimate power in France is Gen. Vinoy's army of forty thousand men; and nobody knows how soon they will fraternize with the Reds. Probably they have already done so, as Vinoy is also said to have been shot. Thiers and the regular government have fled; and 1793, whose gory ghost we had thought was laid, seems to have arisen from its dishonored grave, and the world is shivering at the repetition of the old horrors.

We cannot understand this wild fury. A recurrent madness such as this proves Gallic blood to possess a savage taint, of which our healthier Anglo-Saxon is happily free. Is Darwin then correct? and have the French in but half their nature developed into men? Must the old sneer that they are half monkey, half tigre be revived?

But we are wrong. This fury is not wholly Gallic. The first impulse is to draw a parallel between France and France, between 1871 and 1789. But we can find a nearer parallel; and perhaps we shall find that Anglo-Saxon blood may be just as wolfish as the Gallic. The Reign of Terror has come back to Paris; but have we had no reign of terror in our own South? Three or four generals have been brutally murdered there. Have we had no civil and military officers, no mayors, no president murdered since the Rebellion? The only excuse offered for France pleads her exasperation because a better nation has conquered her. Is not the spirit of the Lost Cause nursing the same exasperation in our own Southern States, and do not armed ruffians control large portions of the territory and murder at their will? Have not hundreds, yea thousands, been as foully murdered there as Generals Chanzy, Vinoy, Thomas, and Lecomte for no other reason than because they were Republicans? The trouble lies deeper than a difference of blood.

The parallel, if not the most obvious, is a most suggestive one. We are used to these outrages. They scarce raise a partisan rallying cry. Northern sympathizers laugh at them, and would sneer us out of any attention to these little difficulties and pardonable misunderstandings incident to reconstruction. But now, when the world is blanched with horror at the political assassinations in Paris, we may as well see an American reflection in a French glass.

Charles Sumner never said a truer word than when he charged slavery with producing barbarism. It has barbarized the moral instincts of its defenders, and has produced a phase of character at the South, whose bad qualities are intensely Gallic. Or shall we say that the same hot sun which breeds the lion and tiger in African and Indian jungles generates fierce tempers in sunny France and the sunny South? The people of France are as proud of being Frenchmen as the young bloods of the South are of being Southerners; and they make this a license for revenge, lawlessness, and murder. France and her institutions are to them in the place of God, as were the land and institutions of slavery to the South. They have no conscience in reference to anything but allegiance to France; and here their conscience is morbid, excessive, and unregulated by any law. They have a low regard for human life—their own, or that of others. With them it is a slight thing to take the life of those they hate. Their dense ignorance isolates them from all the world, so that they are not influenced by public opinion, and do not feel themselves amenable to it. They have been conquered by a superior civilization, as has our own South; and they have every reason to accept the situation and secure the blessings of peace. But reason has no effect upon them; defeat none, except to make them more revengeful and stubborn. They have been irretrievably beaten—a result at which the world must rejoice; but their pride is not humbled, only exasperated and inflamed, and feeds upon itself when it has nothing else to feed upon. Since compelled to acknowledge their defeat in the field, they have inaugurated a system of terrorism and assassination, just such as might have been expected from the education in local pride and contemptuous disregard for others which they have cultivated for generations, until now the parallel seems likely to be completed by calling back the Prussians to restore order and legitimate government in Paris, and by putting the more venomous portions of the South under military control.

We speak in general terms. We know that there are wise and patriotic Frenchmen and Southrons, and that some large communities and everywhere the best citizens have no sympathy with rapine and murder. But in a reign of terror these men are silent; and we much fear that we have not seen the worst of the terrorism in the South. Let the old slavery party there and their Northern sympathizers get control of the Government at the next election, and we fear for even worse disorders than Alamance County has yet seen. It may yet in whole states be unsafe for a colored man to vote or for a Republican candidate to ask an election.

We see no hope for the French for years to come. They seem incapable of a settled government. The only remedy is time, and the education it will bring. The present passions and resentments will rankle in the breasts of this generation. Perhaps a more thorough system of education may be adopted, which will reach the poor as well as the rich. Perhaps a moral revolution will one day so sanctify the marriage relation that the abominable license for which Paris and France are notorious, scarce paralleled by that which throughout the South has multiplied mulattoes and quadroons, will be a thing of the past. Perhaps it may then be taught to Frenchmen that the state right sentiment of patriotism, like the divine right of slavery, must bow before a higher law of personal morality. We believe in a coming Utopia, and that elevated Christian principle will in time put down the Ku-Klux principle in Mississippi and Paris. Time must do the work, and every year will help it on.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

We have reached a grave crisis in the history of the country. We have also arrived at the supreme crisis in the history of the Republican party. Tried in its infancy by defeat, sorely tried afterward by a great war, the party of human right and human liberty has now come to an ordeal more severe than either political defeat or civil war; for now its enemies are within. Every pirate bearing down upon the National Treasury now flies the flag of Republicanism. It is the curse of the possession of power under our present vicious civil service system that it makes the best and bravest party a hack for office-holders and plunderers. The strength of the party is its weakness; for now the sharp political contests have come to be fought within its lines. The struggle for control has not of late been between Republican and Democrat; but between Republican and Republican. In the presence of such dissensions, and in the presence of the New Hampshire defeat, we may not disguise the fact that this is the most critical moment in the history of the party.

If it were merely the success or failure of one set of office-holders, we should not greatly care. It does not concern us whether a Republican Irishman or a Democratic one get the pay and perquisites of a custom-house, or whether Mr. Cramer or some diplomatist represent the government at Copenhagen. To accomplish the success of a party, considered from the office-seeker's standpoint, we would not dip our pen in the ink-stand.

But the nation and the human race never needed the Republican party more than they do now. We have only just come to understand that the war between slavery and barbarism, on the one hand, and liberty and civilization, on the other, is not yet fought out. Beaten in the open field, the Rebellion yet lives in the lawlessness of Southern scoundrelism. Beaten by ballots and beaten by bullets, it shows, like other venomous creatures, a wonderful tenacity of life. Liberty is not yet established at the South. Freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of political action are yet hardly known there. If the Democratic party were to come into power to-morrow, the whole work of reconstruction would be undone; the franchise would be taken from the negroes, and under some form or other slavery or its equivalent would be restored.

Let us remember one thing. The lost cause is not an abandoned cause. When the Rebellion fights us again, it will be with the arms, the forts, the ships, and the prestige of the Government itself. When we vote at the next presidential election, we vote face to face and ballot to ballot with the Rebellion. The battle of next year will be more decisive than the taking of New Orleans and Vicksburg and Richmond together. If under a Republican administration the whole South is full of lawlessness, what would be the state of things with Fernando Wood and Sunset Cox in the Cabinet? If mayors of cities are shot, banished, and abducted while Grant is President, what will be done when Hoffman reigns? If they do these things in a green tree, what will they not do in the dry?

The lesson of the hour is plain. Every patriotic consideration demands that Republicans should stand by the party of liberty and human rights. No dissatisfaction with the President, or with any other leader, can justify lukewarmness in the cause. And we warn the Administration that it cannot afford to divide the party by pushing any object, however desirable. Let Santo Domingo stand on its merits. It should never have been an Administration scheme. And appointments to office should hereafter be made with some regard to fitness. The Republican party is of too much value to be made a pack-horse. It cannot afford to carry into a presidential campaign a race of doubtful office-holders. There is, perhaps, no great immediate harm done to the country by the appointment of relatives and favorites, if they are competent and honest; but it is a policy most destructive to the popularity of a party and damaging to the good name of an administration.

One bounden duty of the better class of Republicans in a crisis is to run the party machinery. It must not be left to office-holders and self-seekers. There is yet a year and a half till the next presidential election; and the present crisis will be most wholesome if it awakens us to the necessity for vigilance, harmony, and energetic work.

SELF-DENIAL.

THE venerable patriarch of Oberlin in a kind letter to one of the editors of this paper reminds us that we have not spoken as we should in favor of Christian self-denial. It is the voice of another generation—shall we say of a better generation?—calling unto us. For if there is any virtue of the past that this generation is likely to forget it is this one. The invention of labor-saving machinery has added so much to the general wealth, and so much to the comforts and refinements of life that we are apt to think that there is nothing now to be done but to seek our own ease and pleasure. And while we highly appreciate the good gifts of God that have thus come to us, we cannot but fear that a general prosperity has not helped us to brave endeavor or to a true self-denial.

We do not praise self-denial when it exists for its own sake. There is no virtue in abstinence from any good thing. Asceticism has just nothing at all in its favor. It may promote devotion, but it is not an attractive devotion. It is a rugged and hungry piety that is developed by sackcloth and fasting. The Son of Man came eating meat and drinking wine. None of the "physical comforts" of life were antagonistic to the holiness of the holiest life. Self-denial when it is its own end, is an evil to be shunned.

But it is the noble purpose that makes it holy and Christlike. When Jean Frédéric Oberlin consecrated his ability and culture for sixty years to the ignorant and patois-speaking people of Ban de la Roche, he made his little mountain parish a place more holy than any shrine to which devotees travel. There is nothing so grand as this self-sacrifice. And when the founders of that seat of liberty and learning in Ohio, which bears the name of Oberlin, planted their college in the wilderness and consecrated it to human equality and godly learning, building it with a toilfulness and self-denial hardly equaled since the Pilgrim days, they made another holy place on earth. Such lives make the world sweet. And sweeter and holier than the most illustrious examples are the lives of those who are walled from human sight, and who build a temple where none but God sees, and who offer a holocaust of their dearest treasures and most cherished hopes, a thank-offering and a love-offering to the Christ in the person of some of his suffering children. The Father that seeth in secret will reward them openly.

There is no law for self-denial. It is not susceptible of regulation. We may not do what George Fox or John Wesley tried to do. We cannot prescribe the texture of cloth that may be worn, or the quality of food that may be eaten. We cannot say what proportion of any man's money must be given to benevolence. This is not a question of generalities but of specialties. It is that which must be settled in every life for itself. Christ who said to the nobleman seeking perfection, "sell *all* thou hast and give to the poor," was content when Zaccheus said "the *half* of my goods I give to the poor." There was no universal rule. To one man he refused the privilege of burying his dead father, demanding an immediate following; to the demoniac he said: "Go home and shew thy friends how great things the Lord hath done unto thee." Love itself is the law of this life of giving.

But of one thing we may be sure. A life that has little self-denial in it has little *Christianity* in it. A life full of enjoyment, full of expenditure for display, full of the gratification of our own tastes, however refined they may be, but that yields no fruit for God and man, is a life without Christ. And this though it may be full of profession and correct enough in tenor. *Christ* means self-sacrifice. No man follows Christ who does not deny himself and carry a cross for Christ. In every lane and alley of every great city, in village and neighborhood, and in almost every household Christ has some vicegerent, some needy or suffering one authorized to receive in the Master's name that which your love has to yield.

WAR BY MACHINERY.

THE last century has been pre-eminently the age of machinery. It is just about a hundred years since the great enchanter, Watt, succeeded in capturing the mighty spirit of steam and making it the slave of man—a more potent one than any of the genii of the "Arabian Nights." Its might had been recognized before; but it had never been fully subdued to the will of man until the Scotch magician set it to work, and thus increased the power of man a thousand fold. Its triumphs for many years were chiefly peaceful ones. It has multiplied and cheapened the necessaries of life, it has almost annihilated time and space, and has for long years reduced to daily practice the marvel of Prince Hussein's tapestry—on which whoever went to sleep found himself the next morning wherever he wished over night to be. It outstrips the winds on the ocean and the swiftest deer on the land—

> "*Ocyor cervis, et agente nimbos*
> *Ocyor Euro*"—

to snatch us over sea and earth whithersoever we will. The busy brain of man has tamed the rivers too, and made them spin and weave and forge as it never entered into the imagination of Penelope, nor even of the Fates or Vulcan himself, to conceive of. And as far as the magic of machinery—whether urged by the stream itself or by the subtle spirit conjured by fire out of its bosom—concerned itself with the necessities of man its workings have been only beneficent.

But, the superhuman strength of machinery having been discovered, its forces have been also directed, and notably of later years, to the destruction and mutilation of human beings and human possessions, as well as to the comfort of the one and the multiplication of the other. Indeed, the ingenuity of man was quite as soon employed upon the implements of the destruction of the race as to that of its sustenance. The sword and the spear followed close upon, if they did not precede the ploughshare and the reaping-hook. And there was no great advance made upon these simple instruments—excepting the battering-rams and the rude machines for hurling stones and javelins from a distance—until Roger Bacon, or the monk Bartholomew Schwartz, or the Devil invented gunpowder, and the destruction of mankind grew into a science. Ever since the hooped cannon yet to be seen in the Tower of London, and the leathern ones, strengthened by copper and iron plates, which must have been more dangerous to the users of them than to the enemy, there has been a gradual improvement in the science of gunnery. The character and quality of the pieces, however, was not much changed after about a century from the first invention, until about twenty years ago. There was no especial difference between the cannon used by Marlboro, or even by Charles V. and the Prince of Parma, and those employed by Bonaparte and Wellington. But now that is all changed. Whitworth and Armstrong must have regarded the artillery used at the siege of Badajoz and the battle of Waterloo as the French and English generals of that day would have looked upon that employed by Edward III at the battle of Cressy and the siege of Calais. And now Krupp has put them out of the Court of Death by his fresher inventions.

The march of improvement has been even more remarkable in the particular of smaller arms. The match-lock held its own down to the beginning of the English Civil War; the wooden ramrod gave way to the iron one in the days of Frederick the Great; the flint surrendered to the percussion-cap long since the fall of Napoleon; it was Dreisse who overthrew Austria at Sadowa with his needle-gun; and Chassepôt, notwithstanding the wonders he did at Mentana, was not able to hold head against him at Sedan. Breech-loaders came in with our civil war, and it is to an American that the world owes "the soft note of the revolver." The French maintain—and no less a man than Michelet has written a pamphlet to prove it—that they were conquered by machinery, and not by men, in the war which is just over. They affirm that it was the long-range light artillery of Krupp which won the victories, mowing down the French ranks long before they could bring the Prussians within the shorter range of their mitrailleuses and Chassepôts. This must be taken with much allowance, the heaps of German dead being witnesses. And, if it were true, it was an admission of the superior science and workmanship of their enemies; as the ingenuity of Bonaparte and his engineers had been devoted for years, constantly since Sadowa, to the obtaining of precisely this mechanical superiority. The next advance in the application of science to the art of destruction will probably be the substitution of steam in some shape for gunpowder in the larger implements. This has been attempted, but with indifferent success; and that giant has been obliged to content himself with merely helping to forge these deadly engines, without taking part in their reduction to practice.

Machinery has thus nearly eliminated the quality of heroism from warfare. The bayonet charge, the encounter of cavalry, the feats of personal daring and skill have given place to the calm dexterity of the engineer. Only the passive courage, perhaps greater than the more active kind, which waits death silently in the post of duty, without the chance of averting or avenging it, remains. It certainly would be a more sensible way of settling national quarrels to refer their decision to a competitive trial of their artillery of various range, aiming them at wooden targets, instead of human bodies, the victory to be decided by the longest range and the heaviest metal. There would then be only an expenditure of powder and shot, instead of human life. It may be—indeed, it must be—that there is a point of perfection at which engines of destruction will cease to destroy. That is, when men know that it is mathematically certain that to go to the field will be to die, they will refuse to go, and kings and kaisers will be obliged to find some other way of settling their quarrels. The people are coming every day to have more and more voice in a matter that so nearly concerns them as a war. It may well be, therefore, that the certainty of the destructiveness of the machinery of war may be one of the mysterious ways in which Providence moves to bring about the reign of peace, if not of universal good-will, on earth.

Editorial Notes.

WE referred not long since to the grave mistake of the patrons and members of the Baptist Ladies' Home in New York City in consenting to accept, as a gift from the Common Council, the site on which they propose to erect a new building. The act made them a party to the principle of sectarian appropriations of public property; and this we pronounce wrong, whenever and wherever applied. We are glad to observe that at a late Methodist Preachers' Meeting, with precisely the same question before them, and the same tempting offer made in behalf of one of their sectarian institutions, better counsels prevailed. After thoroughly discussing the point, the Methodist Preachers, one hundred and ten in number, unanimously resolved: "That we respectfully and earnestly advise all our Methodist churches and institutions neither to ask nor accept any such appropriations." This puts them right on the record, and makes them consistent with themselves when they protest against sectarian appropriations in favor of the Catholics. It rebukes the bad example set by the Baptists. The church in this country is free from state trammels, and it should keep itself free by exercising the liberty of *paying* its own bills. It should neither ask nor accept a dollar from the state for any sectarian purpose. All such appropriations are inconsistent with the fundamental principles upon which this government is organized.

IT is said that the registers in the town of Clarendon, Iowa, recently decided to enroll as voters all the women of the town who had attained the proper age. Many of these ladies, upon learning the fact, caused their names to be stricken from the rolls; and when election-day came none of them claimed or exercised the right of citizenship at the polls. Very well. We have no idea of *forcing* them to vote. This is or ought to be a free country for women as well as for men; and, if they do not want the ballot, if in their judgment it will not be best for them, then they are at perfect liberty to decline it. And, on the other hand, we believe that the right of suffrage, especially under our representative system of government, should be conceded to women whenever and wherever they may choose to exercise it. We see no good reason why this right should be limited and qualified by the distinction of sex. Those who object to woman's suffrage, and yet admit the general principles of a popular government, have upon them the burden of proving that she is, for some reason inhering in the constitution of her nature, and not the mere usages or laws of society, justly an exception to their application.

THE Torpey diamond robbery puts the question of woman's rights on a new footing. It seems that a woman who has conspired with her husband to chloroform a salesman and rob him is not to be convicted unless it can be proved that she acted in entire independence of her husband. A woman has not even a right to the penitentiary in England. This is fair enough. If a wife is not entitled to privileges as a separate entity, she ought not to suffer punishment. But the whole theory is barbarous and antiquated.

THE American public has before this been asked to aid the Palestine Exploration Fund, which is doing something and expending so much in bringing to light the antiquities of the Holy Land. But not much enthusiasm has been aroused here, partly because the results have not been very great, and partly because the English have an expensive way of managing such things. The fact is, that Dr. Thomson's "Land and the Book," and, much more, "Robinson's Researches," both by Americans, are worth more than the labors of the English explorers. The recovery of the "Moabite Stone" would have been worth all that has been expended; but this was not due to that Fund, though Captain Warren has made a great deal of capital out of it. And this indicates, where the most valuable discoveries may be expected. The proper region to explore is east of the Jordan, in the Hauran (the old Bashan), and in the region of Moab and Gilead. To this territory we would be glad to see the attention of explorers directed, and we believe that if our learned Syrian missionaries and the professors in the Beirût College could spend their vacations in such explorations Americans would gladly supply the moderate funds that would be needed. We are glad to learn that the subject will be brought before our people at a meeting to be held next Sunday evening, at Dr. Adams's church, in this city, when Dr. Budington, who is deeply interested in this matter, will present it, we hope, to a large audience.

IT is curious that, while some of the most thrilling incidents of the Bible are connected with storms on the Sea of Galilee, no traveler since that time has published an account of such a storm. Dr. Budington, in his late visit to Palestine, was in one of the boats of Genessaret, crossing the lake, when a sudden tempest arose, and the "ship" was well nigh sunk. We wish he would give our readers a modern commentary on our Saviour's most remarkable miracle of stilling the storm.

THE *World*, as a mere matter of party expediency, earnestly exhorts Democrats, North and South, in making up the "issues in 1872," to consider the reconstruction measures already adopted as accomplished facts, and by no means attempt to reverse them. The measures themselves are essentially odious, and, if they were now original questions, the *World* would strenuously oppose them; yet it will be bad policy for the Democracy to commit itself against them. The civil and political equality of the negro must be conceded, or the negro vote will go solidly against the Democratic party; and in that event its defeat is certain. So reasons the *World*, following in the line of the Albany *Argus*. Both accept the unwelcome fact as they would take a dose of medicine—not liking it or approving it, but not daring not to accept it. This theory, by the showing of its advocates, is utterly destitute of any principle, except the one of sheer party selfishness. While making no disguise of its own infamy, it recognizes the political power of the colored vote in this country. The colored people, unless far more foolish than we take them to be, will not be likely to be caught in this trap. They owe their emancipation from slavery at the South, and their political enfranchisement throughout the country, to the principles asserted and maintained by the Republican party. This they understand too well to be decoyed from its support by any hypocritical silence or evasions on the part of the Democracy. At the next presidential election they will cast votes enough to determine the result; and that their vote will be overwhelmingly Republican admits of no doubt. The truth is, they cannot trust their interests to the keeping of the Democratic party. Its antecedents, as well as its present political affiliations, conclusively prove that it is not the friend of the colored man. Its triumph would be a great disaster to the colored people, especially at the South.

AFTER hearing of the contest in the London School Board over the question whether its meetings should be opened with prayer, against which Professor Huxley protested as not a part of the "business" which the act creating the board contemplated, our readers will be interested in the final result. They will remember that the matter was compromised by a requisition, signed by a large part of the board, asking the chairman to set apart a room for devotional exercises before each meeting. He did so; but, when the time came for the first meeting, not one of the requisitionists was there to meet him in the prayer-meeting, and the chairman was allowed the scriptural privilege of secret prayer. It looks wonderfully as if these good men's anxiety for a little official prayer was only so much official piety, *vox et præterea nihil*. But that would be too harsh a judgment. Theirs was a commendable sentiment, like that which is trying to get a recognition of the "headship of Christ" into our own Constitution.

THE French horror stupefies the world outside as well as the Thiers Government. We know so well the savage ferocity of the cowardly French mob that it is quite impossible to predict in what seas of blood they may not wade. The most alarming circumstance as yet made public is that Minister Washburne, who dared to remain in Paris all through the siege, has felt compelled to retire to Versailles, with all connected with the embassy. The very proper message of President Grant in recognition of the German Empire might easily be made a pretext for assassinating all American officials in Paris.

ONE of the worst results of the Revolution of 1789 was to put back the cause of liberty in Europe for fifty years. The present excesses in Paris, in the same dishonored name of liberty, may have a similar though not so lasting an effect. It is but three weeks ago that there was a Republican demonstration in Nottingham, where a procession marched with banners bearing the inscriptions: "Less taxation! Less starvation!" "A republic—liberty, equality, fraternity." A democratic association was formed the next night in Leicester, with the following programme: "The election of the prime minister by the people, the forcible sale of uncultivated lands, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, triennial parliaments, disestablishment of state churches, and the abolition of royal grants and the hereditary House of Peers." But give us a few more murders in France, and it would hardly be safe to whisper the word democracy in any other country in Europe.

THE childish side of the French character, which has shown itself in the defacing of public buildings which had the Napoleonic initials upon them, and the demolition of the statues not only of the last but of the first Bonaparte, was more materially manifested in the official determination to exclude the Germans from France. But here the German Emperor properly interposed, and stopped the negotiations and the withdrawal of his troops until this matter was properly settled. Of course, no nation would submit to such an indignity as well as injury, and especially a victorious one, with its enemy at its feet. As individuals, the French may do as they please as to whom they will employ or associate with; but as a nation, all inhabitants of other nations must be on a footing of equality. The Jockey Club and the Derby Club and the Club of the Rue Royale may make Prussian nativity an absolute obstacle to membership of those exclusive bodies—as they have done—and the German Emperor will make no objection. But to exclude his subjects from France or Paris is a thing no sovereign could or should tolerate. It is, indeed, as we said last week, biting off one's nose to spite one's face. For the material damage, if the exclusion could be carried out, would be quite as much on the side of France as of Germany.

SOME of our readers may remember that Eugenio miscarried of her first child, to the great concern of Bonaparte, who consoled himself, however, in the presence of a condoling circle, by saying: "*C'est une perte mais pas irreparable!*" which, as we all know, proved to be the fact. Now this first misfortune might easily have been averted, had he but had the precaution to avail himself of the suggestion of one of his most faithful subjects—M. Louvet, a deputy and mayor of Saumur—conveyed in a letter found among the papers left behind in the Tuileries. This sagacious magistrate and legislator informs his master that the Church of Puy-Notre Dame, near Saumur, possesses one of the most precious relics in Christendom. It is nothing less than the girdle of the Holy Virgin, believed to be the work of her own hands, and brought by a Duke of Aquitaine, on his return from the Crusades. The kings of France, says M. Louvet, have always had great faith in this girdle, and that Anne of Austria wore it at the time of the birth of Louis XIVth. And he goes on to assure Bonaparte that, if it should be his pleasure to place the Empress under the protection of this relic during the great event which was about to crown his domestic happiness, and consolidate the repose of France, he had no doubt that the *curé* of the parish and the bishop of the diocese would be but too happy to place it at His Majesty's disposal. Who knows what the happy result might have been if Bonaparte—who had as much faith in the Church of which he was the Eldest Son as his prototype, Julius Cæsar, had in the heathen mythology—had had the grace to comply with this pious proposal? The poor little Prince Imperial's nose would have been put out of joint before he was born, for one thing, we cannot doubt. M. Louvet, however, reached the promotion which so much wisdom deserved, and he was a member of the Ollivier ministry at the time of the declaration of war. His gift, however, seems to have been rather wisdom than eloquence, as the authority whom we quote profanely adds that he wonders M. Louvet did not wear the girdle himself, as he had never been delivered of a tolerable speech!

THE bitter feeling of the Spanish clergy toward the son of Victor Emanuel is indicated by an occurrence in the Province of Zamora, where the *curé* has just refused to baptize an infant bearing the name of Amadeus. The best authorities agree in representing the position of King Amadeus as a critical one, opposed as he is both by the Ultramontane party and by the Democrats.

THOMAS JOSEPH, O. S. B., Bishop of Newport, England, makes a statement which we print, as we find it in the *Saint Peter*, in capitals:

"PIUS IX IS MORE THAN MORALLY A PRISONER. IT IS CERTAIN THAT HE COULD NOT CROSS THE THRESHOLD OF THE VATICAN WITHOUT BEING GROSSLY INSULTED, PERHAPS EVEN MURDERED."

Such is the filial affection of the Roman people for him after a quarter of a century of "fatherly" government.

FOR information about American affairs we shall hereafter go to London, and, in London, to the *Pall Mall Gazette*. A leading editorial article in the issue of that paper for February 24th points an argument with this statement:

"President Grant actually marched a strong force of troops, at last Autumn's elections, into the City of New York, and placed the voting under their supervision."

DO our readers know that the daintiest of all our illustrated papers is *The Aldine Press*? Its pictures have that delicacy and finish of book engravings that none of the other papers attempt to give. Many of our readers know all this, for they are among the twenty-five thousand subscribers which *The Aldine* has easily secured, and in honor of which number, just completed, the proprietors gave last Wednesday evening a sumptuous dinner at St. James Hotel to the leading members of the press. Mr. Beecher presided; and there were speeches full of compliments, all deserved, made by a score or two of editors, from Horace Greeley, the oldest veteran, down to the youngest editorial recruit.

WE must speak a kind word for the *Interior*, the Chicago Presbyterian paper, whose neat pages and forcible articles make it always welcome. A religious paper has not often made so good a standing in a single year.

Personal.

THE death of William H. Burleigh removes another of the tried laborers of the anti-slavery cause. He died on Saturday last, March 18th, in the 60th year of his age. He was the fourth of a talented family of sons of Rinaldo Burleigh, Esq., a graduate of Yale College, widely known as the preceptor of Plainfield Academy, in Connecticut. William, who early displayed his literary talents, learned the trade of a printer, and in 1833 was employed as printer and editor of the *Unionist*, a newspaper established at Brooklyn, Ct., by Rev. Samuel J. May, with help from Mr. Arthur Tappan, to enlighten the public mind with regard to the outrages in Miss Crandall's school for colored young ladies. In 1836 he took the field as a lecturing agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and then became editor for a number of years of a newspaper at Pittsburgh. In the split which took place in the anti-slavery ranks, he adhered to the side that formed the Liberty party, supporting James G. Birney for president in the elections of 1840 and 1844. He was also a faithful laborer for the Free Soil party in 1848, and afterward for the Republican party in 1856 and 1860. He was also for a time editor of a temperance paper at Albany, and in 1855 was rewarded by Governor Myron H. Clark with an appointment in the harbor service in New York, which he held until removed by Gov. Hoffman, in 1870. He was always a zealous and popular orator and lecturer in the Republican cause. His poetical contributions have often graced the columns of THE INDEPENDENT and other journals. It is understood that he has left considerable literary materials in a form for publication. When he was twenty years old, during a revival of religion, he joined the Congregational church in Connecticut of which his father was fifty years a deacon; but in his later years he was attached to the Second Unitarian church of Brooklyn.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to give Mr. Bergh, the brave and indefatigable president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, a service of plate. No man deserves more such a testimonial, and perhaps no man needs the compliment less. His name is a terror to every driver of an overloaded truck, a charm strong enough to arrest the uplifted hand of more than human brutality. He has lent his voice to the dumb sufferers and given his hands to them who have none. He has taught humanity to human beings. We trust he will receive the plate. If the animals could vote upon it, no horse would say neigh.

THERE are three states in the Union especially remarkable for a certain strongly-marked and amiable conceit entertained by their inhabitants that they are the very centers of creation, celestial empires, Flowery Lands, and all that—viz., Massachusetts in New England, Virginia in the South, and Indiana in the Mississippi Valley. We may have to add some day Minnesota and California to this list. But we are reminded of this clannish feeling by the meeting of Indiana people in Washington, the other evening, at which Vice-President Colfax made one of those graceful speeches for which he is remarkable, cataloguing the virtues of the wonderful Hoosier State in his happiest style.

OF the women who are public speakers Mrs. Jennie F. Willing, of Rockford, Ill., is one of the finest. Mrs. Willing is a writer of considerable reputation, the wife of a prominent Methodist clergyman, and the sister of Rev. Dr. C. H. Fowler, of Chicago. Her addresses are confined chiefly to topics of a religious or philanthropic nature, though her culture is varied and thorough. She lectured last Sunday evening, to a large audience, in the Hanson-place M. E. church in Brooklyn. Mrs. Willing spoke earnestly, with a fine diction and an excellent delivery, and without a trace of self-consciousness. Her remarks were in behalf of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, of which she is a secretary. The hearers were greatly moved by her eloquence, and many thronged about the lady orator, at the close of the service, to testify their appreciation of the address.

OUR notice of the death of Dr. Godwin last week was erroneous in saying that Lord Brougham was elected to Parliament for the first time in 1830. In fact, he had been a member for about twenty consecutive years at that time. He was first elected in 1810, if we remember aright, for the Duke of Bedford's rotten borough of Camelford. In 1830 he was elected for Winchelsea, another rotten borough, in the gift, we believe, of Earl Grey; and again in 1830, having unsuccessfully contested the County of Westmoreland. It is a little odd that this champion of parliamentary reform should have sat for rotten boroughs all his parliamentary life up to 1830, when he was elected for Knaresborough and for Yorkshire. And he went up to the Lords almost immediately as the chancellor of the Grey ministry. And Lord Derwick himself, the son of Earl Grey and a leader of reform, was first sat for the rotten borroughs of Winchelsea as Mr. Brougham's colleague and of Higham Ferrers up to 1831. It is true that the election of Brougham for Yorkshire was a great triumph of the Liberal party, and a heavy blow and great discouragement to the Tories, of whose defeat it was an ominous presage. It was through such crannies that many of the parliamentary reformers slipped into the House. Horne Tooke, who came near being hanged for his efforts in that direction in 1794, during Pitt's "Reign of Terror," was brought into Parliament by Lord Camelford, for Old Sarum, the very rottenest of the rotten boroughs, and was elected by precisely six voters, whose names are recorded in his Life.

HOW hard it is to kill a lie when it has once got well started! The story that the Marquis of Normanby, whose family name is Phipps, is descended from or related somehow with Sir William Phips, the first governor of Massachusetts Bay, under the charter of William and Mary, periodically reappears in the newspapers, in spite of repeated contradiction. Even the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, quoting a contemporary, says that the knighting of Phips for the recovery of sunken treasure was the origin of the noble family of Phipps. Its statement is that early in the last century a gunsmith of the name of Phipps emigrated to America, whose son Sir William was. Now he was born in 1650 in the state of Maine, and was governor from 1690 to 1694. His origin was of the very humblest, he not knowing how to read at eighteen. At that time the Phipps family in England was an honorable one. Sir Constantine Phipps, the lord chancellor of Ireland and the ancestor of Lord Normanby, was a contemporary of Sir William Phips, but certainly of no kin. Sir William died without leaving any children at all, so that he could hardly have been the founder of the family. It is not more strange that this story should have currency, as it has been foisted into some of the peerages. But there is not a shadow of foundation for it, excepting the identity of the names, and they are not spelled alike. This story was set on foot again by the announcement of the present Marquis being appointed governor of Bresham, in Australia. He was once governor of Nova Scotia. We remember he came to Boston as a young man in the same steamer with Dickens, in 1842, and his astonishment at the fuss that was made about that little Cockney, of whom, apparently, he had never heard, and his incapacity to understand it, was very comical to behold. The British consul, Mr. T. C. Grattan, however, while he understood that matter, was equally shocked at the precedence given to the novelist over the lord. No one then present will forget the air with which he pulled Dickens back when the mayor, who had them both in charge, was about to introduce him first to the governor, or some one in authority, giving the young nobleman his due precedence. It was the correct thing; but it was funny to see.

Religious Intelligence.

MR. MARSDEN, Episcopal missionary at Dresden, Maine, gives a pleasant account of the recovery of a very dilapidated congregation, under his labors. They had been accustomed to content themselves with two or three services in a year, with five communicants, and congregations of about five and twenty. The first time Bishop Neely visited them he had to do the singing. Mr. M. called upon his daughter to go into the gallery to sing the chant. She obeyed, and the singers and organ joined in, and now they have excellent singing. The congregation has increased to above 100, the church is painted, with a new Mason & Hamlin organ, and 17 communicants. He visits all the families, and always prays, which surprises the people that an Episcopal clergyman can pray without book. All this in a town of 100 inhabitants all told. He has been led to attempt to revive an Episcopal society at Kennebec, where a parish was formed in 1760; but had no service for above ninety years, and the church fell down and disappeared. The Congregation allats tried in 1810; and their house fell down and disappeared. He gathered 100 people, and then the Congregationalists, Methodists, Universalists, and Swedenborgians tried the ground; but all gave it up. His experience brings him to this very satisfactory conclusion, which would be irrefutable if only one swallow made a summer:

"Sectarianism is wearing out in Maine, and nothing as a visible means can save the people from rank infidelity but the Episcopal Church. The Episcopal Church they will hear, and her teachings they will attend to. But they will not receive denominational teaching; they have had enough of that."

....Mr. E. P. Smith, the Missionary Association's secretary for Indian Missions, has been making a careful survey of his field in the Northwest. He says that the management of Indian affairs has been even more cruel and rapacious than he had supposed; but more has been accomplished for the Indians in the two years of Grant's administration than in many years before. He says that the Indians increase in numbers as rapidly as any other race when they are at rest. The Oneidas, who came 850 strong from New York to Wisconsin, are now about 1,400. Even the Chippewas are now increasing. The work of educating them is not easy. He says:

"The Indian is a pure heathen. He has nothing in common with us as citizens. He is prejudiced against us and with reason; is satisfied as he is; he believes in the Indian; he would not be a white man if he could. He is not anxious to learn, and his children are equally indifferent. He does not like to work, is careless of the future, has no regard for home, and in his estimation the most worthless thing in this world is land.

"One cannot look upon the faces of these Indian children and go into their schools without appreciating with a new enjoyment the relish with which the negro children take to letters, and half a century cannot do for these Indians by way of schools what has been done for the negroes in five years; and the difference is almost entirely due to this, lack of appetite for learning. If we are wise we shall not forget that this enthusiasm among the colored people, born of the deprivation of slavery, is sure to pass away with the memory of the experience of slavery; and we must avail ourselves of it to the uttermost, to tide them over the flats of stolid stupidity."

....The *American Missionary* for March contains the story of one of the normal colored students of Fisk University, at Nashville. Two years ago he went out to teach school at a place about fifty miles east of Memphis, where schools were unknown for any class, and where the colored people were landless and almost homeless; but they had got the idea that education for their children was their hope for the future. So they had built a rude school-house of logs rolled together, without door, floor, or windows. Some benches were made of boards laid upon blocks. And here he spent the summer. As cold weather came on, he went in debt for boards, nails, and glass, and made the house comfortable for the term. Last spring he returned to his log school-house, to find ninety-eight scholars, more than his house would hold; but, by hiring a carpenter and working himself, he got an addition to the house that made all comfortable. The people in their poverty are repaying the expense as fast as they can, and thus light has broken in upon one of the darkest spots in West Tennessee.

....Mr. E. Joy Morris, American ambassador at Constantinople, writes to Mr. Fish,

LIFE INSURANCE.

CONDUCTED properly, life insurance furnishes an interesting and welcome history in its financial results and in its beneficent aids to those who participate in its benefits. Could the amount of pauperism and crime it prevents be enumerated, it would show how immense and widespread are its influences. Fifteen millions of dollars have been paid in losses by the companies in this country during the past year, and how much of this amount has been influential in preventing absolute poverty and its concomitants will never be fully revealed. We do know, however, that much of it has gone into homes left destitute and exposed.

Our well-directed companies, therefore, are looked upon as mediums of accomplishing great good in lifting thousands to a position of comfort who would have been otherwise doomed to ignorance and penury, if not to social degradation. Among the companies holding a leading position in this country for usefulness will be found the *Ætna* of *Hartford*.

The executive officers of this company have labored to make this corporation subserve fully all the varied and important uses contemplated by the beneficent system of life insurance; and, judging from their statements showing the growth and present standing of the company, their labors and efforts have been nobly rewarded. Their business for the past year, which amounts in the aggregate to the issuing of nearly 12,000 policies, insuring about $22,000,000, we are assured, has been accomplished without resorting to extraordinary means or taking doubtful risks.

One of the greatest secrets of this success is attributed to the confidence inspired by economy of management. We find by an examination that the ratio of expenses to income is only $0.86 to every $100 of income, affording an unanswerable argument in support of the economy exercised, and at the same time offering to the insured and insuring the largest and surest benefits with positive security.

The total assets of the company are	$16,129,086 12
Total income for the year	6,301,089 00
To reserve for reinsuring the policies in force, reckoning by the New York standard, at interest 6 per cent.	11,703,407 43
All other liabilities by actuaries' value, 4 per cent. Mass. standard, to	19,274,421 10
Surplus over all other liabilities (assets and liabilities not due), leaves an accumulated surplus of	1,545,655 28

The excess of the amount required to reinsure the whole of its risks in force.

It will be seen, therefore, by this showing that the affairs of this company have been conducted on a basis of intelligence, severity, enterprise, and sound policy. Here in taking risks and economy in the business management have been the rule of action in all respects in arriving at such grand results.

We know that this company holds a leading position among the great life insurance companies of the age, with whom it shares equally in public confidence.

We feel an especial pride in chronicling the rapid growth of life insurance institutions, especially when obtained upon such conservative principles of economy, honesty, and safety as is evinced in the history of the Ætna. No one can contemplate these aggregates, involving as they do such important pecuniary contingencies to the lives of thousands of persons insured throughout the land, without rejoicing in the present and prospective good to be accomplished.

We commend the Ætna as entitled to the fullest confidence of the public.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

This great business corporation now controls 4,200 miles of railroad, and is not only the largest railway organization in the United States, but in the entire world. Besides its own line from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, its branches reach to Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and by all the Southern and Western cities. It controls now the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific, and will undoubtedly be identified largely with the business of the Northern Pacific Railroads. Within a few years it has outstripped all competitors, and gone far beyond Erie and New York Central in its connections and its control over other railroads.

The course of its managers seems to be to print rather than speculative, and an eye toward the developement of large and enduring traffic rather than doubtful inflations of capital or sudden enrichment by stock operations. The land of Ben Franklin is the home of the best managed railroads on the continent.

The Company have offices in this city, in the recent addition of Pullman Palace cars in greater number than heretofore to attracted more passenger traffic than

Ticket offices at Nos. 526, 435, and 271 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 8 Exchange Place, all the principal hotels, and at the ferries of the New Jersey Railroad at the foot of Courtlandt street and Desbrosses.

We can cordially commend their courtesies to the notice of the traveling public.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Elizabethtown and Paducah First Mortgage 8 per cent. Railroad Bonds. The miles of this road are now in successful operation, and it is confidently expected that the entire line will be completed during the present year. The bonds are now offered at 87½ and accrued interest, and if held to maturity will pay 10 per cent. per annum.

We would also call special attention to the fact that the parties managing the road in Kentucky are men of the highest credibility and business standing, and are connected with this company has a direct interest, directly or indirectly in any contract for its construction.

The bonds are offered for sale by

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.,
W. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., and
HALLGARTEN & CO.

SEED STORE.

We invite the special attention of all readers, country farmers, and merchants in particular—thousands of whom are THE INDEPENDENT—to the advertisement of Mr. E. A. Reeves, 58 Courtlandt street, this city, who is an extensive seed in garden seeds. Orders, with the money, may be sent directly to Mr. Reeves, who will promptly send the seed to you as directed, and at the low prices named in his advertisement. A poor seed in this line is dear at any price, while the best article at a fair price is sure to find in any one of a hundred localities in Iowa. Reader, if you order as above you will be honestly served.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The thriving corporation presents its annual statement to our readers this week. It is a most favorable exhibition, doing credit to its able and efficient management, and it also will, if possible, increased confidence among all its policyholders. Such an institution is a blessing to the community, and richly deserves success which it has had from the beginning.

DYSPEPSIA permanently cured. For particulars send stamp to Dr. C. C. BEERS, 1,151 East 12th street, N. Y.

A HOROSCOPE or card can be engraved on a life-sized portrait by ROCKWOOD, 548 Broadway.

INVESTING MONEY

SPECIAL attention is invited to the advertisements in our columns of those bankers who offer first-class railroad bonds, etc., for sale. Many are now selling Governments and other stocks, and converting the proceeds into good *first mortgage* railroad bonds.

Our subscribers will please understand that they can send money, government bonds, or any kind of securities to this office, to be sold and the proceeds converted into any stocks or railroad bonds *advertised in* THE INDEPENDENT. No charge whatever will be made for our services. In most cases we can obtain a *better price* for securities to be thus exchanged than if sent direct to a broker or banker, besides saving broker's commission. This offer is made only to our subscribers, who oftentimes neglect to make investments simply because they fear to make a remittance to an unknown party. In all cases explicit directions must be given. Address HENRY C. BOWEN, Publisher of THE INDEPENDENT, 3 Park Place, New York.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR APRIL, now ready, is an excellent number, with a rich and varied table of contents. We would mention Nilsson, the Queen of Song, and Vienna Demorest, the talented young composer and vocalist, with splendid portraits and interesting sketches; Alice Cary, Henry Burden, and E. P. Needham; Edward C. Delevan; Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson and Wm. K. Bowling, M.D., with portraits of each. A long and interesting article on the Italians in New York, showing who and what they are; also an article on the Jews, and their peculiarities. This number is, on the whole, one of unusual interest, and worth more than the price—30 cents. Subscription price $3 a year. The publisher offers it six months "ON TRIAL" to new subscribers for $1. We advise all to try it. Articles published in this magazine are of the highest practical value. Address S. R. WELLS, publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED.

Constant employment and good wages guaranteed to reliable, energetic men to sell Colby's Premium Wringer, with

MOULTON'S PATENT ROLLS.

A HUMBUG.

We are prepared to demonstrate to all who will give the subject their attention that Cog-WHEELS on a Wringer are WORSE THAN USELESS, and one of the GREATEST HUMBUGS ever advertised into public favor.

Circulars, with full particulars and terms, sent upon application.

COLBY BROTHERS & Co.,
508 Broadway, N. Y.

$1,000 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery for a medicine that will equal it in the cure of "Liver Complaint" or "Biliousness," Constipation of the Bowels, Bronchial, Throat, and Lung diseases, severe Coughs, and as a blood purifier for the cure of Scrofulous diseases, Boils, Eruptions, Tumors, Pimples, Blotches, and Rashes appearing upon the face. Sold by druggists.

FOR MOTH-PATCHES, FRECKLES USE PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is reliable and harmless. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, 49 Bond Street, New York.

TWELVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the business has certainly something to do with the unprecedented success of Hoyer's Cologne, but not as much as the standard purity, strength, full weight, reliability, and economy of the article over all others. Practical use will prove this.

DIED.

GRISWOLD.—At Erie, Pa., on the 21st ult., Sarah L. Olmstead, wife of Matthew Griswold, Jr., Esq., daughter of the Rev. Lemuel G. Olmstead, LL.D., and granddaughter of Elihu Marvin, Esq.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WILLIMANTIC LINEN CO.'S

TOP LABEL. New Haven Conn. 30 No. BOTTOM LABEL. SUPERIOR SIX CORD MACHINE THREAD. SIX Cord

SOFT FINISH SPOOL COTTON.

A Thread, as will be seen from the following certificates,

PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO SEWING MACHINES.

Office of Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, 625 Broadway.

We have thoroughly tested the new Six Cord Thread of the Willimantic Linen Co., and find it superior to any other in the market, and warmly recommend it to the sewing machine trade and users of the Wheeler & Wilson and other Sewing Machines.
WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.

Weed Sewing Machine Company,
HARTFORD, August 25th, 1870.

WILLIMANTIC LINEN CO.—GENTS:—During the last six months we have used your IMPROVED SPOOL COTTON in various ways—using it in "running in" and inspecting our Machines at the Factory, slip-sizing Machine cards, counting links of stitch, and doing all kinds of work meeting the demands from our wholesale and retail trade; in short, using and placing it in every requirement; and now take pleasure in saying that we can not expect or desire to find it superior, as that which you furnish us MEANS EVERY WALK, whether for strength, evenness, or uniformity. Yours, very respectfully, S. L. CLARK, Secy.

Office of the Florence Sewing Machine Company.

We have thoroughly tested the new Six Cord Thread of the Willimantic Linen Co., and find it superior to any other in the market, and warmly recommend it to the sewing machine trade and users of the Florence and other Sewing Machines. FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.

Office of TRACY & BILL, Importers and Manufacturers of Machine Folded Silesia Pressed Shirt Fronts, 335 Broadway.

NEW YORK, September 10th, 1869.

MESSRS. GEO. S. MOULTON & CO., *Agents Willimantic Linen Co.*—GENTS:—We are using your Six Cord Sewing Machine Thread, a thorough trial on our STEAM POWER SEWING MACHINES, (the severest test a Thread can be put to), and it runs to our entire satisfaction. In our estimation, it possesses all the qualities of a perfect six Cord Thread. Respectfully yours, TRACY & BILL.

GEO. S. MOULTON & CO. 101 Chambers St., SOLE AGENTS IN NEW YORK.

SECURITY AGAINST FIRE AND BURGLARY.

THE MERCANTILE LOAN AND WAREHOUSE CO., WITH SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS,

EQUITABLE BUILDING,
CORNER BROADWAY AND CEDAR STREET,
RECEIVE FOR SAFE KEEPING UNDER GUARANTEE

BONDS, GOLD, SILVER, PLATE, AND OTHER VALUABLES.

Safes to rent at from $15 to $100 per annum.
Please send for Circulars, which give full particulars.

MISSOURI COUNTY BONDS.

10 per cent., maturing in 9 years, 90½ and interest.
do. do. do. 80 do.
The bonds at above prices pay about 12 per cent. on the investment. For sale by

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
Bankers, 16 Wall Street, N. Y.

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
Bankers,
NO. 29 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
DEALERS IN STOCKS, GOLD, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Orders promptly executed at the N. Y. Stock Exchange and Gold Room.
Interest allowed on deposits.
Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas.

General Agent—Life Insurance.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, New York, wish to secure a thoroughly reliable, successful, and energetic representative—A FIRST-CLASS MAN—as General Agent for *Eastern Massachusetts*, with headquarters at Fall River. Address the Society at New York City, giving full particulars as to past experience and success, with references.

Caldwell & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 27 WALL STREET, N. Y.

Orders for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities, Stocks, Bonds, and American Gold promptly executed at the usual commission. Interest at four per cent. allowed on deposits, subject to sight draft.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.
PARIS, 1867.
WHEELER & WILSON. No. 625 BROADWAY N.Y., Awarded, over Eighty-two Competitors
THE HIGHEST PREMIUM.

A GOLD MEDAL,
for the perfection of Sewing Machines and Button-hole Machines. The only Gold Medal for this branch of manufacture.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is
The Only Pain Remedy
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING.
PALPITATION OF THE HEART.
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA.
CATARRH, INFLUENZA.
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.
The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.
FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Breath, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system *the vigor of life*, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. *Scrofula, Consumption, Glandular diseases, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Itch, Mild Sycosis, Worm in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all internal Ulcerations, and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonderful Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.*
If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes which are continually carrying off the tissues of the body, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does accomplish—a cure is certain, for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wasting tissues, the repair will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.
Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excels all known medicinal agents in the cure of the following Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for Kidney and Bladder complaints, Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Dropsy of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there are pains in the back, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a prickling, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.
BEVERLY, MASS., July 18, 1870.
DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a trace of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was on the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.
HANNAH P. KNAPP.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER
from a prominent gentleman and resident of Cincinnati, Ohio, for the past forty years well known to the book publishers throughout the United States.
NEW YORK, Oct. 11th, 1870.
DR. RADWAY.—*Dear Sir*:—I am induced by a sense of duty to the suffering to make a brief statement of the working of your medicine on myself. For several years I had been affected with some trouble in the bladder and urinary organs, which some twelve months ago culminated in a most terribly affecting disease, which the physicians called stone in the bladder, and gravel in the urethra, as also inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, and gave it as their opinion that my age—3 years—would prevent my ever getting relieved entirely. I had tried a number of physicians, and had taken a large quantity of medicine, both allopathic and homœopathic; but had got no relief. I had read of astonishing cures having been made by your remedies, and some four months ago I read a notice in the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post* of a cure having been effected on a person who had long been suffering as I had been. I went right off and got some of each—your Sarsaparillian Resolvent, Ready Relief, and Regulating Pills—and commenced taking them. In three days I was greatly relieved, and now feel as well as ever.
C. WOODWARD, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DR. RADWAY'S
Perfect Purgative Pills,
perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warrant to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.
A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per Box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
READ RADWAY'S BOOK ON "THE DISEASES OF THE HUMAN BODY."
Information worth thousands will be sent you, if you write RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New York. Send one letter-stamp.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DECKER BROS.,
PIANO MANUFACTURERS,
33 Union Square, (BROADWAY),
between 16th and 17th streets,
NEW YORK.
THE BEAVER BRAND.

SILK FINISHED
BLACK PURE MOHAIRS.
These GOODS are finished alike on both sides, and are distinguished for their silky appearance, brilliant luster, and pure shade of JET BLACK. Being made of the very finest material, they positively excel all other Mohairs ever sold in the United States.
These splendid Goods are sold by most of the leading Retail Dry Goods Merchants in all the leading cities and towns throughout all the States.
☞ Purchasers will know these Goods, as a ticket is attached to each piece bearing a picture of the Beaver precisely like the above.
PEAKE, OPDYCKE & CO.,
427 & 429 Broadway, New York,
Sole Importers of this Brand for the United States.

A Great Offer. HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS, of six first-class makers, including WATERS', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH, or will take a small portion cash, and balance in monthly or quarterly installments.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY
(NEW JERSEY)
7 Per Cent. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
N. Y. AND OSWEGO MIDLAND
RAILROAD COMPANY.
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500, & $100,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.
ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD'S CUT GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.
THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.
TWO-THIRDS OF THE COST PROVIDED FOR BY SUBSCRIPTION.
ONE-THIRD ONLY REQUIRED FROM AVAILS OF FIRST-MORTGAGE BONDS.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
No. 10 WALL ST.,
AND
THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
No. 25 NASSAU ST.

THE
CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
OF IOWA
HAVE BUILT AND EQUIPPED 180 MILES of the new road, through the richest portion of Iowa, thus opening the first through route across the State from North to South. Parties desiring to invest in
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
on finished road, issued at the rate of only $16,000 to the mile, and offered at 90 and accrued interest in currency, are invited to send to this office, or to any of the Company's advertised Agents, and obtain pamphlets, with full particulars.
Parties exchanging Governments for these Bonds will receive about one-third more interest upon the investment.
W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer,
NO. 32 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS!
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold
Mortgage at the rate of 13,500 per mile.
Price 97½ and accrued interest.
We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, etc., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine Street, New York.
Tanner & Co.,
No. 11 Wall Street, New York.

National Savings Bank
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.
NEW-YORK BRANCH,
185 BLEECKER STREET.
INTEREST paid and compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY DAYS, as depositors prefer.
A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward, so that funds may not be idle for months as in most Banks, but may return an income promptly.
Deposits may be sent by Express, Bank Draft, or Postal Money Order.
All accounts strictly private and confidential.
All deposits payable on DEMAND, with interest due.
Send for Circular.
Open daily from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

GEO. OPDYKE & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 NASSAU STREET,
offer for sale the following desirable securities:
NEW YORK, OSWEGO, AND MIDLAND RAILROAD first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, free of Government tax, principal and interest payable in gold. Price par and accrued interest in currency.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds, and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, ST. LOUIS, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

LIFE IS THE GIFT OF GOD.
When we are sick this life is obscured under a cloud, oppressed with humors. Experience has taught us certain means which never fail for their removal. The child receives of his life the seeds of his death. It may take one or one hundred years before the seeds bear their sad fruit; but just as sure as the seeds of death ripen life ceases. Purging is the grand safeguard; because then what fosters the seeds of death are taken away—expelled from the body.

Govern Yourselves by Experience.
My child, aged five years, had scarlet fever, and for five days was constantly in a fever. By order of the doctor I gave her syrup of rhubarb. She took nearly a pint, but her bowels continued closed. On the fifth day the doctor said her bowels must be opened or she would be sick. I proposed Brandreth's Pills. To this he would not consent, saying she was too weak. I consulted with my husband, and we concluded to give her three pills. In about four hours they operated, filling half full a common chamber. After that operation the fever left her, and she rapidly recovered. Reference, 206 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn.

A CURE FOR INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.
Those who wish to find the most efficacious remedy for Coughs, Colds, and the early stages of CONSUMPTION, and yet have no confidence in popular medicines generally, will never regret a fair trial of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM. It has cured its thousands.

The Burlington & Mo. River
Railroad Co.
offer about 2,000,000 Acres
Iowa and Nebraska Lands
For Sale
On 10 Years' Credit, at 6 per Cent. Interest.
No part of Principal due for two years from purchase and only 10 per cent. annually thereafter.
Products will Pay for Land and Improvements.
The Liberal Credits given; Free Passes allowed; small annual payments required; the current market value of money and products on Stock raising, proves these terms cheaper, easier, and better than to buy U. S. land within railroad land limits at $2 50 per acre, while our prices range from $5 to $10 per acre, and 10 Dollars per acre. Quality and local advantages equal to either.
To these Generous Terms the Industrious and Economical can buy and pay for a good Farm and Home. In beginning, it is necessary to have money enough to pay six per cent. interest on the land, obtain provisions, build a cabin, buy stock and agricultural implements, and crops are raised, which can be done the first season, by common labor, in early Spring.
CIRCULARS giving full particulars are supplied gratis; and any willing to induce others to emigrate with them, or to form a Colony, are invited to call for all they want to distribute.
A SECTIONAL MAP, showing exact location of Lands for sale in Iowa, is sold for 30 cents; and a similar Map of Nebraska Lands is sold for 30 cents.
Apply to GEO. S. HARRIS,
Land Commissioner Burlington & Mo. River R. R. Co.
For Iowa Lands, at BURLINGTON, IOWA.
For Nebraska Lands, at LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co.,
No. 41 Lombard st., London.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
ON ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, & WALES.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS.
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OUR CIRCULAR LETTER
FOR TRAVELERS, available in all parts of the world, can be procured at all of our offices, or through our correspondents.
At our LONDON BANKING HOUSE arrangements have been made for the reception of
AMERICAN TOURISTS,
with due attention to their correspondence and the latest advices from the United States.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
NEW YORK,
PHILADELPHIA,
WASHINGTON.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
96 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK.
INTEREST allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums. Deposits draw interest from the first of January, April, July, and October. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONNELLY, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUCE
CAUTION.
Should occasion require you to purchase B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, be particularly careful to see that the initials are *B. A.* This is the article that has been so
FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1829,
and purchasers must insist on having it, if they do not wish to have an imitation forced upon them.
Schwartz & Haslett,
FORMERLY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HAINES BROS.,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372
Second Avenue, cor. 21st St.,
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NAPOLEON J. HAINES. FRANCIS W. HAINES.
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"THE AMERICAN PIANO,"
MANUFACTURED BY
DOANE, WING & CUSHING,
423 BROOME STREET, N. Y.
"For finish and elegant workmanship, as well as for power, elasticity of touch, and sweetness of tone, it stands unrivaled."—*The Liberal Christian*, N. Y., Dec. 18th, 1869.
"The superior qualities of tone, its excellence of workmanship, and the beauty of its finish are rapidly extending its popularity."—*The Christian Union*, N. Y., Sept. 24th, 1870.
"It contains every improvement that goes to make a first-class piano, and it is deservedly popular wherever it is known."—*The Standard*, Chicago, Oct. 6th, 1870.

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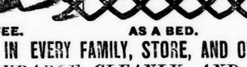
MONUMENTS, MANTELS, COUNTERS, WAINSCOTING, FLOOR-TILING, FURNITURE AND PLUMBERS' SLABS.
HENRY PARRY,
MANUFACTURER and IMPORTER, } WAREROOMS, 283 and 290 Fourth Avenue, between 23d and 24th Sts. } STEAM MARBLE WORKS, 121, 123, and 125 East Twenty-second Street, New York.

FOR THE MILLION.
Case's Patent Folding Bed and Settee Combined.

AS A SETTEE. AS A BED.
WANTED IN EVERY FAMILY, STORE, AND OFFICE.
LIGHT, DURABLE, CLEANLY, AND CHEAP.
ALSO
"The Home Comfort" Steel Spring Bed Bottom.



SPRING BED BOTTOM.
Springs Cast Steel, Steel Bands holding Slats in position, Noiseless, no Vermin, Durable, Easy, Cheap, and warranted to give satisfaction.
We offer, also, MATTRESSES, BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, and other Furniture at Low Prices.
MILLVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Factory, Millville Depot, Pa. Warerooms, 171 Canal Street, N. Y.

SAFE INVESTMENT.
THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS
IS CALLED TO THE
First Mortgage
7 per Cent. Bonds
OF THE
PEORIA, PEKIN AND JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY,
issued in sums of $600 and $1,000, redeemable July 1st, 1894, with coupons for semi-annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July, in the City of New York, and secured by a Mortgage for $1,000,000 upon the Railroad, its franchises and all equipment, on the well protected basis of about $12,000 per mile.
This Road, with its 83 miles of main and over 8 miles of side track, is completed and in successful operation between the cities of Peoria and Jacksonville, in the State of Illinois. At Peoria, the third city in the state in respect of business and population, it intersects four prominent Railroads, with connections for Chicago, Rock Island, and other points North, East, and West, and has the principal connection with that of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Company. At Jacksonville it connects with three Roads, forming, with the Jacksonville Division of the Chicago and Alton Road the shortest line between Peoria and St. Louis.
Its rental receipts from other roads, whose trains pass over less than ten miles of its track, are $40,00 per annum; being more than one-half of the amount of the annual interest on its first Mortgage Bonds, otherwise amply provided for by its existing business.
A portion of the $1,000,000 of First Mortgage Bonds, aforesaid, the high character of which for investment will be observed, are now offered for sale by
W. T. HATCH & SON, Bankers,
34 WALL STREET, N. Y.
The Directors of the Company are as follows:
JOHN ALLEN, (President), of Savbrook, Conn., late of Hopkins, Allen & Co., New York.
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JAMES M. CONSTABLE, of Messrs. Arnold, Constable & Co., New York.
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Bankers & Brokers,
8 Jauncey Court, 39 Wall Street.

OUR
"ANNUAL FINANCIAL CIRCULARS" will be ready on MARCH FIRST. We furnish these, together with those issued since 1860, GRATUITOUSLY, TO OUR CUSTOMERS ONLY. To others the price is 25 for the set, or $1 per copy for the "Financial Circular of 1871," and $1 per copy for the Bond Circular.
The object sought in these Circulars is to condense in as compact a shape as possible all needed information concerning securities bought and sold at the New York Stock Exchange, and also of Current Railroad Bonds.

FOR SALE
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW YORK.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER AND VALUE FAR.
ALSO
NEW YORK CITY AND COUNTY GOLD BONDS.
INSURANCE, BANK, AND GASLIGHT STOCKS,
INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD 7 AND 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, ONE SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS, AT LOW RATES FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK BROKER, AND AUCTIONEER,
43 PINE STREET.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THE HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

HARVEY FISK. A. A. HASKIN.
We Buy and Sell Government Bonds, and receive the Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 Nassau Street New York.

FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
St. Louis & South-Eastern
RAILWAY CO. OF ILLINOIS AND INDIANA,
(ON ROAD COMPLETED AND IN OPERATION.)
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. Interest at SEVEN PER CENT., payable in New York May and November. FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX. Price 92½ and ACCRUED INTEREST in Currency. Subscription, $1,800,000. Issue of bonds limited to $16,000 per mile. Total length of line, 200 miles—98 COMPLETED AND IN OPERATION, rest under construction.
The road runs through one of the most populous and fertile regions in the West, connecting at St. Louis, Belleville, and East St. Louis with the Railroads, the largest one in Tennessee, Louisville, the largest in Kentucky, and Evansville, the second in size in Indiana, by the shortest and best possible lines. Every mile of it is underlaid by the *great coal field of Illinois*, now mined at various points on the road, and yielding from 9 to 30 millions of tons per square mile.
The Salt Works of Gallatin County, on this line, now in operation, are of unlimited capacity, and the only ones within 450 miles of St. Louis.
The only Iron and Lead Mines in Illinois are found within ten miles of the track.
16,000,000 bushels of Corn, 4,500,000 bushels of Wheat, 160,000 acres of other field crops, and 165,000 head of Hogs were grown in the counties traversed by the road during the year 1870, by a population of 230,000.
The earnings during the first 14 days of November after the opening of St. Louis division (36 miles) were at a rate varying from $700 to $800 per day—a sum amply sufficient to pay all expenses, including interest on bonds and operation, and leave a surplus for extensions.
After a thorough investigation, we are convinced that these bonds are among the best and safest ever offered in our market.
Further particulars furnished upon application.
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
25 NASSAU STREET.

General Agent—Life Insurance.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE S

The Independent.

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAIN.

BY MRS. S. M. B. PIATT.

I know of a higher Mountain. Well?
"Do the flowers grow on it?" No, not one.
"What is its name?" But I cannot tell.
"Where—?" Nowhere under the sun!

"Is it under the moon, then?" No, the light
Has never touched it, and never can;
It is fashioned and formed of night—of night
Too dark for the eyes of man.

Yet I sometimes think, if my Faith had proved
As a grain of mustard-seed to me,
I could say to this mountain: "Be thou removed,
And be thou cast in the sea!"

AN OPEN WOOD FIRE.

BY WASHINGTON GLADDEN.

Since the frosts came I have been enjoying, for the first time in twenty years, the luxury of an open wood fire. In the sitting-room of the farm-house which was the home of my boyhood there was a fire-place, around which, on the winter evenings, the family used to gather; and the memory of those ambrosial nights would be quite a different thing but for the roar of those eager mounting flames, and the glimmer of those constellations of sparks, clustering and vanishing upon the sooty background of the chimney, and the glow of those embers, in which I used to read my future. It was a bright future that we youngsters found there; but how strangely misread! How dim are our visions at any moment of that which is before us. "It doth not appear what we shall be!"

Nevertheless the brightness of that open fire has never ceased to shine, and the wish that it might blaze again in my study has only been silenced by the grim Cerberus, "Can't afford it!" that drives so many bright indulgences away from the parson's door. A most needful servitor is the same surly watch-day of economy; but, like other watch-dogs, he does not always know the true friends of the family, and barks at some that ought to be made welcome. It was a woman's voice that quieted him this time. "'Can't afford it'? What is twenty dollars a year of extra expense to any minister, however poor, if it will purchase for him sound lungs, steady nerves, a clear head, and a merry heart?" That was a woman's way of putting it; and there seemed to be force in the interrogation. The same words coming from the same lips, exorcised the coal-stove, and kindled the open fire in a minister's study down in the heart of New England more than twenty years ago; and the world is yet, and will always be, the gainer by that saying. Long may that fire blaze upon that study hearth!

I am well satisfied now that the open fire is economical. Nevertheless it entails one expense on which I had not calculated. It consumes, or *may* consume, a great deal of time. I do not mean the time that is spent in feeding it; but that which is spent in watching it. There is a strange fascination in the spectacle it furnishes, always familiar yet always new. It is difficult to break the spell that is woven by the curling flames, of the steaming brand, or the purple glooms of the dying embers. To turn away from this brightness, and face the litter of the study-table, requires no little heroism. "While I mused the fire burned," sung King David. Conversely, as the unpoetic Legendre would say, While the fire burns I muse. In a cord of good body maple wood there are (I should like to know how many) reams of revery!

The building of an open wood fire is fast getting to be one of the lost arts. To one who learned it of one of the old masters, in a Western farmhouse, the awkward attempts of people who have not had such advantages are ludicrous enough. "It takes a fool to make a fire," does it? It took a fool to make that proverb, and a good many others. Few works of handicraft require better judgment or nicer discrimination than the building of an open wood fire.

There is a prevalent delusion that plenty of good wood and a good fireplace are the only requisites. It makes a great deal of difference, though, how the sticks are put together. The building of a fire, whether on the hearth or the altar, is a work in which method must not be despised. The flame of sacred love is kindled only by the Divine Spirit; but, being once kindled, its intensity and its continuance greatly depend upon a wise observance of the laws of human nature and a careful adjustment of the materials by which it is to be fed.

An open wood fire, my brethren, in the chapel of any theological seminary would be an excellent instructor in pastoral theology!

First get your kindlings well agoing; then pile on your green and soggy wood. Very unpromising stuff, indeed, may be made to burn if you only get a good heat under it. Some persons (not to say parsons) blow till they are light-headed, trying in vain to kindle the wet wood; and some burn nothing but the kindlings, and so miss a great part of the heat which their woodpile ought to furnish.

Crooked sticks are sometimes troublesome; but they serve one good purpose, if rightly managed. They keep the straight sticks from getting packed together so closely that there shall be no room for air or flame between them. Crooked sticks have an individuality of their own; and that is one of the requisites of a good fire—individuality. If the wood is piled together in one compact mass, it will not burn very well. Each stick must have room to emit its own flame and heat. You must not treat your fire, nor your parish, as if it were one homogeneous heap. You must respect the individuality of each member, and contrive, if possible, to develop to the utmost the capacities of each.

Isolation, however, is to be avoided. If the sticks do not touch—or, at any rate, if they are not near enough together so that their flames can blend—you will get no intensity of heat. There is less danger that your parish will be an undistinguishable mass than that it will be a collection of separate persons, between whom there is neither unity nor fellowship. How to order your affairs so that the individuality of the members of your church shall neither be suppressed nor over-developed—so that the utmost that is in each one shall be brought out, and yet the whole be compacted into one body—that is the problem of the pastor!

Your fire needs frequent replenishing. It goes out very quickly if it is not watched. Sometimes a gentle readjustment of the burning brands will cause it to burn more brightly. As a general thing, however, when it is burning, you had better let it burn. I have seen people put their fires out by taking them to pieces and laying them over again. Poking is sometimes beneficial; but that may be overdone. A fire may be extinguished by too much poking. One of the most successful pastors of New England, when asked to tell the secret of the activity and enthusiasm of his people, replied that it was due in part to the fact that they were never scolded. Unfaithfulness may sometimes be wisely reproved; but for the most part it is of little use. The sticks that are already burning well may blaze up a little brighter; but the wet wood will only steam and sputter for a moment, and then settle down again into its primal condition of simmering gloom. Pastoral punchings, however pungent, avail but little; it is only the live coal that the seraph brings from the heavenly altar that can kindle the hearts of men into a living fire.

Book Table.

MR. BICKERSTETH'S POEMS.*

So many tender appeals to our religious sympathy plead in this volume against our critical fidelity that we plainly foresee how difficult it is going to prove for us to tell all our honest conviction about the desert of Mr. Bickersteth as poet. Macaulay himself had to be exasperated by his victim's manifest fustian in picty, as well as in poetry, before he could rend poor Mr. Robert Montgomery limb from limb, in that pitiless fashion of his which English literature is not likely soon to forget. In Mr. Bickersteth's case, those iron talons and that dripping beak of the critic would have found, it is true, far less of literary defect and vice to invite their vengeful swoop. But, even with more instead of less, had that been possible, to invite it, still the caveats of apparently genuine Christian sentiment with which Mr. Bickersteth's collection abounds might well have charmed the hovering falcon off from his quivering quarry, with a sense of compassion that was also partly a sense of shame.

We open and read, for instance, the first line of "A Night at Sandgate," with the absurd condescension in it to a quaint provincial colloquialism, which we italicize—

"It was a strange and fearful night, *that same*"—

and we have to recollect ourselves with a little effort not to imagine for a moment that Mr. Bret Harte is commencing for us a piece of blank verse in *quasi* California dialect. But we read on, and find a continuous flow of not inharmonious poetic numbers, animated with a gentle spirit of religious meditation, which goes near to chide our literary protest into silence in the presence of so much evident sweetness of unaffected piety. And how is one to be critically hard-hearted against a fellow Christian who can brood on a verbal spell recalling Christ to such reverent and affectionate, albeit not fairly poetic result as this?

"'Till He come'—oh! let the words
Linger on the trembling chords;
Let the little while between
In their golden light be seen:
Let us think how Heaven and home
Lie beyond that 'Till He come.'

* * * * *

"See, the feast of love is spread,
Drink the wine and break the bread—
Sweet memorials—till the Lord
Call us from the feast to board;
Some from earth, from glory some,
Sever'd only till He come."

The appearance of this book is explained by the fact that the author of "Yesterday, To-day, and Forever," an epic poem of imposing dimensions, produced in two years, and now in the hands of twenty thousand American purchasers, has been tempted to collect the estrays of his youth and publish them in a volume. His genius certainly does not sin on the side of improvidence. He weighs fragfully to have included everything that, in the absence of the printed collection, his most extravagant admirers would have coveted to paste into their scrap-books. The poem *The Two Brothers*, which gives its title to the book, is a college production, wherein, by exception, the piety seems as immature as the genius. It is written in the verse of "Locksley Hall"; and it is to that, and to the "Palace of Art," both of which poems it recalls, as moonlight unto sunlight and as water unto wine, though even this resemblance must be taken with immense dilution. Dilution—dilution—dilution is, in fact, the chief characteristic of this whole volume. Facility of versification is at once its just praise and its inevitable condemnation.

Our charity inclines us to dismiss the volume with saying that it can do no harm. Such persons as may be found to enjoy it will, of course, be the victims of an illusion in imagining that what they enjoy is poetry. But, then, that illusion will be as innocent as the illusion which possesses such persons that they are capable of enjoying poetry at all—an illusion of which it would seem heartless, if it were not vain, to try to dispossess them. And still we are forced to believe that every unreality in literature, and most of all in poetry, itself the very life of literature, which imposes upon men is productive of evil. We deem it, therefore, our duty to say that our most conscientious efforts have failed to detect the presence of poetry in the volume under review. This is not saying that some unimaginable hydraulic pressure might not condense the vast expansive bulk of Mr. Bickersteth's productions into a drop of what would then be real poetry.

Meanwhile, let us allow Mr. Bickersteth, and such as he, to teach us what a debt of gratitude we owe to those true poets, masters of themselves, whose few and precious lines nourish successive generations of their fellow-men with the communication of an ever absorbed but long unassimilated virtue, out of the very secret of their own individual life. Such poets brace both our mental and our moral tone to a braver tension. They are a ministry of life unto life.

* THE TWO BROTHERS AND OTHER POEMS. By EDWARD HENRY BICKERSTETH, M. A. New York: Robert Carter & Bros.

—*Life and Nature under the Tropics* is a series of "sketches of travels among the Andes, and on the Oronoco, Rio Negro, and Amazons, by H. M. and P. V. Myers." The expedition, a record of which is preserved in these sketches, was sent out in the summer of 1867, under the direction of the Lyceum of Natural History connected with Williams College. The writers of the book have given a full and interesting account of their journey, with particular reference to the scenery of the regions through which they passed, the various plants and animals peculiar to them, and, incidentally, descriptions of the characteristics and mode of life of the different classes of people. The volume is one of more than usual interest, and, excepting a too frequent want of care in literary execution, may be highly praised. The illustrations are numerous and good. (Appleton & Co.)

—Lippincott's *Universal Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography and Mythology*, which has been publishing in parts, is now completed in two large volumes. We have often expressed our satisfaction in the progress of the work; and, now that it is finished, we have only to repeat for the whole the praise that we have given to the several numbers. The editor, Dr. Thomas, has spent several years in the preparation of the work, and has made free use of all the standard authorities. It is intended to be a convenient, comprehensive, and accurate book of reference; at the same time that it furnishes in numerous citations of other authorities such direction as may be needed for more extended investigation. It supplies a place that we do not think is so well filled by any other work of the same size.

—*The Apple Culturist*, by Sereno E. Todd, is further described on the title-page as a complete practical treatise, designed to aid in cultivating and managing orchards. It is illustrated with numerous engravings of fruit, young and old trees, insects injurious to fruit and trees, and various mechanical devices employed in the whole business of apple sulture. The author has carefully kept in view the needs of beginners and inquirers, and has succeeded in producing for their assistance an eminently practical, judicious, and useful book. The publishers have done their part of the work with excellent good taste. (Harper & Brothers.)

—*Fun better than Physic* is the title given to a collection of "maxims" gathered from the writings of Dr. W. W. Hall, the well-known editor of the *Journal of Health*. These maxims cover almost every topic connected with the subject of health, and are of the most practical and useful kind, even if some of them are a little too commonplace. (D. E. Fisk & Co.)

—*Short Sermons for the People*, by Rev. Dr. Wm. S. Plumer, are plain, practical, devout. They treat of a great variety of topics and are eminently free from dullness or cant. They are printed in large, clear type, and will find their way, we should think, to many sick-rooms and to families deprived of public religious worship. (American Tract Society.)

—*The Hights of Eidelberg*, by M. H. Tatem, is a religious novel, whose principal object is to show the beauty of Christianity and the deformity of Popery. The writer is in earnest and the interest is well-sustained. (Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.)

—*Max Kromer: A Story of the Siege of Strasbourg*, 1870, by the author of "Jessica's First Prayer." This little book gives some sad pictures of the terrible six weeks' seige. It is written for young readers, and the story is told without bitterness or exaggeration. (Dodd & Mead.)

—*Earl Whiting; or, The Career of a Nameless Boy*, by the author of the "Little Peanut Merchant." Earl is a poor boy, who improves his opportunities, and in the course of time becomes "Judge Whiting." (Henry A. Young & Co.)

—*The Revelation of John, with Notes*, by Rev. Henry Cowles, D.D., is published by Appleton & Co., in a style uniform with this author's well-known commentaries on various books of the Old Testament.

—*The New Life* is a small volume of "counsels to inquirers and converts," published anonymously by the American Tract Society.

—*The Queen's Revenge, and other Stories*, by Wilkie Collins, and *The Count of Monte Cristo*, by Alexandre Dumas, are published by Peterson & Brothers.

—*Daisy Nichol*, by Lady Hardy, is No. 356 of Harper's "Library of Select Novels."

—*Bred in the Bone* is No. 357 of Harper's "Library of Select Novels."

—*Checkmate*, by J. S. Le Fanu, is a novel published by Evans, Stoddart & Co.

Boston Literary Letter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT:

I suppose that the literary sensation of the season is the enrollment of Mr. Bret Harte in the small army of writers now quartered upon James R. Osgood & Company. He has been engaged upon terms profitable to himself and to the public. The public will profit from the fact that he is to write when he chooses, where he chooses, and upon what subjects he chooses. He, therefore, be spared that monthly drain which while he was on the *Overland Monthly* threatened to exhaust his power. No man can write something like "Miggles," or "The Luck of Roaring Camp," or even like "Tennessee's Partner," at regular intervals, without injury to himself; especially if he has acquired the unprecedented and in some respects dangerous popularity which has fallen to Mr. Harte. The monopoly of this author by the great publishing house of Boston is, therefore, matter for general rejoicing, as it promises abundant opportunity for the development of the most unique genius that America has produced since Hawthorne's day.

Mr. Osgood also publishes, during the coming week, two new books, both by popular authoresses, which can hardly fail of meeting with thorough success so far as their sale is concerned, and one of which, at least, will bear severe criticism. These books are "The Silent Partner," by Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, and "Reginald Archer," by Mrs. Anne Crane Seemuller, the authoress of "Emily Chester." To me Miss Phelps's new book is her finest and noblest work. It is pure and philanthropic in spirit, entirely free from the morbid tone which taints some of her stories; yet full of a power and a pathos, even in its hardest and dreariest passages, which prevent it from ever becoming repulsive, and which seem all the more striking in contrast with the delicate grace, the humor and its broad and generous appreciation of Nature. But of Mrs. Seemuller's book it is impossible to speak so highly. Its style is powerful and intense, and it has the rare quality of strong characterization; but it amounts to little more than a chronicle of the adventures of a libertine and an adulterer. The vices told of are never made attractive—indeed, seem to be briefly chronicled, as in a sort of catalogue; and the villain meets a deserved end in being shot by an injured husband, so that the book does not offend so much against morality as against taste. Singularly enough, Mrs. Seemuller dedicates this book to her husband, "in token of the happy days in which it was written." Both "The Silent Partner" and "Reginald Archer" are likely to prove successful; and both are full of interest, which is not always the case with successful books.

Roberts Brothers have been shrewd enough to undertake the publication of a volume of essays by John Weiss, under the general title of "The American Religion." This volume will appear in the last part of April, and will contain essays on "Right Mental Culture," "Constancy to an Ideal," "False and True Praying," the "Divine Immanence and Divine Personality," in addition to others embodying his leading religions idea. The friends of Mr. Weiss assert that he is not a mere iconoclast; but that he has a belief, distinct and crystallized, which he has evolved from certain fundamental ideas. This book will contain his exposition of that belief. Mr. Weiss has published nothing since his "Life of Theodore Parker"—which, of course, was in many respects a compilation; so that this book will be his first thoroughly original work. He has been carefully and assiduously laboring at it for some time, and it is expected that it will arouse quite as much discussion and excitement as *Rose Mortal*. It is a source of regret to me that this volume is not to include his remarkable lectures on Greek tragic poetry, which are full of wonderful fire and grace and scholarly eloquence, and which all could admire regardless of and unprejudiced by sectarian considerations. Still, the book is sure of creating excitement enough without them.

Among others of the forthcoming publications of Roberts Brothers will be Miss Alcott's new story of "Little Men," which brings into its list of characters, as wives and mothers, our old friends, Meg, Jo, Beth, and Amy. Miss Alcott is about to leave Boston for England, where "Little Men" is to be published, under her supervision, simultaneously with its appearance in America. All Miss Alcott's new books are to be issued by Roberts Brothers, who are now her sole authorized publishers. Philip Gilbert Hamerton's new volume, entitled "Thoughts about Art," is to appear before May, and will contain a preface written especially for the American edition by the author. The next volume of the series of translations from the French of George Sand, now publishing by Roberts Brothers, is "The Miller of Angibault," which is a peculiarly fascinating story, even for its author. A novelette, somewhat after the manner of Arthur Helps, sketching English country life, under the unsuggestive title of "A Visit to my Discontented Cousin," completes the list of immediate publications contemplated by this firm.

By the time that you receive this letter the *Atlantic Monthly* for April will be a thing of the past; but the *Old and New*, our other Boston magazine, which the publishers have wisely decided to issue throughout the United States on the first day of each month, will still be waited for by those who have not had the opportunity of looking over the advance proof-sheets. The next number is likely to prove lighter in tone than is customary with this magazine; the only very solid article being Dr. Bellows's paper upon "Church and State in America," which is a companion to his recent essay upon the English Church. Some amusing sketches of traveler's life in Rome, by Miss Alice Bartlett—whose letters have never before been published, but have been highly enjoyed by the circle of friends for whose amusement they were intended—will be found very entertaining. But most valuable of all, in many respects, will be found to be an article on "Grant's Indian Policy," written, it is stated, by an officer connected closely with the practical execution of that policy, and so bearing a sort of semi-official character, which is likely to add to its interest. I must not forget, either, another of the series of papers on "Brook Farm," which contains much that relates to the various elements that entered so largely into the composition of Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance."

Mr. Loring is soon to publish another book by George Macdonald, the title of which is announced as "Adele Cathcart." Mr. Loring has been very successful in his previous publications of Macdonald's works, which enjoy a steady and increasing popularity. Mr. Loring is also going to issue in one volume, with illustrations by Hopkin, Miss Alcott's three stories—"Kitty's Class-day," "Aunt Kipp," and "Psyche's Art"—originally published by him three years ago, before the success of "Little Women."

J. E. Tilton & Company have made a success with their new story of "Blue Jackets," written by a gentleman formerly in the English naval service, and for several years a resident in China, where his love of adventure led him to penetrate further into the country than most travelers, so that his descriptions of Chinese life have a truth and accuracy about them which renders them valuable as well as interesting. The author is now at work upon a new book, which will discuss more fully Chinese life and the influence of the teachings of Confucius upon the national character.

At Cambridge affairs are progressing smoothly, as usual. The University Lectures are meeting with good success in comparison with the first course established last year. Doubtless the fact that fees can be received for special courses by single lecturers has a great deal to do with this. What will render the experiment brilliantly instead of tolerably successful will be the giving of these lectures at Boston, instead of Cambridge. Few people can give up any hours of the day to hear a lecture which can only be reached by a wearisome ride of three miles in a horse-car—that most unpleasant of all conveyances. The success of Mr. Paine's lectures on music, which have been delivered in Boston, seems to prove this assertion. Some of the courses at Cambridge have been entirely given up or delivered to an audience of only one regular subscriber. It seems a pity that undergraduates should not be allowed to attend those courses which are connected in any way with their elective studies. Professor Child has been reading Shakespeare with the students during the winter evenings, in the same way in which last year he read Chaucer. The attendance has been good and, as a matter of course, enthusiastic.

On all sides in Cambridge the evidence of the zeal and energy of the new administration is seen and felt. It is hardly two years since the first nomination of President Eliot; and since that time the affairs of the college have prospered and progressed more than in any other equal period of its history. In no way or another, he has managed to secure almost every rising man of note in scholarship or literature for Cambridge, if not for Harvard. The number of students has increased so as to fill the new dormitory building, the largest ever erected for the college, as well as to render additions necessary to some of the old ones; and now, before the plaster in Thayer Hall seems fairly dry, preparations are making for the erection of two or three more, to be placed in close standing, returning now for the first time, would hardly recognize the place.

One of the innovations upon usage and precedent has met with general unpopularity, which, in spite of its originating with the students, is not altogether undeserved. The extreme length of the academic year and of the summer vacation are very distasteful to nearly all the students, who claim that two weeks is insufficient for the winter vacation—that is one interrupting, and does not rest them. The summer vacation of three months, too, is very nearly as fatiguing from its length as the working year.

A good deal of interest is excited in scientific circles by the allusion which Professor Pierce made at the meeting of the Academy, on Tuesday, to the English observations on the late eclipse. It appears that when Professor Pierce arrived in England in advance of the United States party, before going to the Mediterranean, he found no preparations in progress for observation. After his arrival, however, the English observers determined to go to the favorable points of observation. Having acquainted themselves with the American methods of polariscoping and spectroscoping, actually learning in some cases from the American gentlemen, and not even having the proper apparatus until the Americans taught them how to make it, they are now beginning to claim for themselves the credit of the invention of the methods which were thus applied. Professor Pierce took no credit for these methods to himself, but seized this early opportunity to claim it for his party.

At Child's gallery there is on exhibition a wonderful work in the shape of an accurate cork model of Windsor Castle, by Mr. Lloyd Hoppin, of Philadelphia. Inasmuch as Windsor Castle covers twelve acres of ground, and is an agglomeration of several varieties of architecture, the work of forming a model of it is a very difficult one. Mr. Hoppin has also a far smaller but more beautiful model of what remains of Melrose Abbey, on exhibition at the same place, together with a side section of Westminster Abbey. At Hendricksen, Doll & Richards's establishment, on Summer street, Mr. Virgil Williams has a beautiful Italian landscape on exhibition; while at Williams & Everett's the chief attractions are two paintings of mountain scenery by Paul Weber and H. J. Meade, and another marine painting by Norton, which is not, however, to be compared with his recent productions. Mr. Weber has also exhibited here a few weeks ago, and which was absolutely marvelous in its management of light and shade. There is also a curious specimen of ingenuity to be seen at Williams & Everett's, in the shape of a representation of the ruins of St. Cloud, done in a sort of mosaic work of bits of birch bark, which has at a distance quite a pleasing effect.

F. W. LORING.

BOSTON, March 15th, 1871.

LITERARY ITEMS.

SCRIBNER & Co. have lately announced their arrangements for the publication in this country, simultaneously with its appearance in England, of *The Bible Commentary*, a work which proposes to furnish in eight volumes an exposition of all the books of the Bible, on the basis of the authorized version of 1611. In order, however, to put general readers in possession of the latest results of textual criticism, "the notes will embody amended translations of passages proved to be incorrect in that version"; though we are not informed whether this statement is meant to include revisions of the original text, or only of the translation. The work is under the charge of more than thirty clergymen, several of whom are well and favorably known in this country.

The North British Review comes to an end with the current (January) number, after an existence, in various interests, of twenty-five years. The Leonard Scott Publication Company announce that they will substitute for it on the list of their republications *The British Quarterly*.

Lippincott & Co. have in press several works on subjects of permanent interest and importance. Among these are Bunsen's "God in History"; the first volume of the new "Bible Commentary," which, as we have stated elsewhere, is also announced by Scribner & Co.; "The Conservative Reformation and its Theology," "as represented in the Augsburg Confession and in the History and Literature of the Evangelical (Lutheran) Protestant Church," by Rev. Dr. Charles F. Krauth; volume first of Lenormant's "Student's Manual of Ancient History"; and several others, mostly in various departments of lighter literature.

Mr. Arthur Helps has nearly ready for publication, in fourth in his series of biographies of the principal discoverers and explorers of North America. His subject is "Hernando Cortes"; the previous ones being Columbus, Las Casas, and Pizarro.

John G. Whittier's edition of "John Woolman's Journal" will soon be published. Mr. Whittier says in a private letter to THE INDEPENDENT: "I think it is one of the purest and truest biographies of Christian life ever written."

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CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President

ASSETS.

Loans on bonds and mortgages (secured by city property), value of property at more than double the amount of loans)	$580,700 00
Interest accrued on same	7,315 70
Call loans (secured by United States bonds)	22,000 00
United States Bonds (market value)	176,312 50
Old Virginia State Stock	20,000 00
Interest accrued on securities	18,405 56
Cash in Office and Bank	64,004 40
Cash in Bank on hand	78,882 56
Premium Loans on deposit policies,	
Premium notes on policies in force (the amount on each being much less than the reserve required on same)	853,549 39
Contingent loans (temporary loans on the policies being held by the Company as collateral)	9,275 00
Premiums and interest due in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	113,640 54
Premiums due at home office and agencies (uncollected)	9,918 91
Purchased Annuity Contracts and deferred premium notes	20,000 00
Agents' balances (secured by bonds)	22,444 41
Total	$1,697,554 71

LIABILITIES.

Reserve, being the present cash value of all the outstanding policies of the Company, computed according to the New York standard of mortality, at 4½ per cent. interest, and including the additional reserve required by the Insurance Department for non-forfeited policies	$1,447,857 00
All other liabilities	800 00
Total	$1,447,657 00
Surplus to Policy-holders	$225,897 71
Amount of capital stock	125,000 00
Dividible Surplus	$100,897 71

From the dividible surplus of $100,897 71 a dividend will be paid, available on the settlement of premium due after March 1, 1871, to each participating policy in force on record on which such policy contributed to this surplus.

WILLIAM M. COLE, Secretary.

RECEIPTS FOR 1870.

Premiums	$772,791 06
Interest received and accrued	91,500 69
Total	$864,291 75
Policies issued in 1870, 1,097; insuring	$1,450,982 00
Amount of insurance in force at present	$14,750,004 00

PAYMENTS TO POLICY-HOLDERS IN 1870.

Losses by death	$107,800 00
Purchased Policies, Surrenders, & Dividends to Policy-holders	77,127 49
Total	$184,927 49
Increase of Reserve during 1870	$259,857 06
Increase of Assets during 1870	$329,712 87

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NEW YORK, January 10th, 1871.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company on the 31st December, 1870, is submitted in conformity with the requirements of its Charter:

Premiums outstanding December 31st, 1869	$660,484 91
Premiums received during the year 1870	1,045,015 15
TOTAL PREMIUMS	$1,705,501 06
Premiums marked off as earned from January 1st to December 31st, 1870	$1,026,951 32
Less return Premiums	81,726 94
NET EARNED PREMIUMS	$1,032,774 26
Paid during the same period:	
Losses, Expenses, Commissions, and Re-insurance, less Salvages	$761,354 14
Cash paid to Stockholders for Interest	681,844 00
Cash paid to Dealers as an equivalent for Scrip Dividends of Mutual Companies	126,753 29

The Assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1870, were as follows:

United States, State, Bank, and other Stocks	$444,905 00
Loans on Stocks and other Securities	70,052 50
Cash on hand and in Banks, and with Foreign Bankers	77,338 00
Interest on Investments due, but not collected	2,916 00
Bills receivable and Premiums due and collectible	281,127 45
Scrip, Salvages, and other Claims due the Company	50,000 00
	96,986 31
	$1,313,726 26

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay the Stockholders an interest Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT free of Government Tax, on and after WEDNESDAY, February 1st.

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DO WE NEED FURTHER LIFE INSURANCE LEGISLATION?

The great question of life insurance is rapidly developing itself in the interest now generally expressed as to the management of the various companies established for the purpose of dispensing its universally admitted benefits.

The laws of our state require from every New York company a sworn annual statement showing an amount of assets invested in a class of securities which are beyond the reach of commercial disaster, and sufficient to cover the mathematical "reserve" or valuation of their policies.

It is a distinguishing characteristic of our leading companies that there has always been a strict compliance with these laws.

With this protection for the policyholder, such companies as have passed the ordeal of those natural laws which govern the entire system of life insurance are entitled to the full confidence of the public, and we feel sure that our able superintendent of the State Insurance Department at Albany, Mr. G. W. Miller, will see that these laws are administered with entire impartiality.

This thought now leads us to the consideration of what seems to be a chronic effort with our legislators at Albany—to still further improve these life insurance laws; and new bills are continually framed, doubtless with the best intentions, to change the relations between the assurer and the assured, but, we think, forgetful of the conditions which already surround the former.

Although Mr. Flagg's bill, now before the house, has no doubt been introduced with the only motive of giving greater confidence to the system, it however virtually legalizes the perpetration of fraud upon established institutions; and we should think that a moment's reflection amongst its supporters would convince them of how great an injustice is contemplated in this bill toward the vast number who are now already insured in our New York companies—companies which are with but few exceptions purely mutual, and in whose success, therefore, every policy-holder in them is individually and keenly interested.

The provisions of Mr. Flagg's bill are that no life insurance company, after receiving a third annual premium, has any defense at law in contesting the payment of a policy claim, whatever may have been the frauds practiced by the assured to obtain that policy from it. If a singular opinion had not gained ground that life insurance companies were fair objects of attack, we believe that the arguments of those opposed to this bill would have had more weight, and an opportunity would have been given for the introduction of evidence, which would have gone far in convincing the house of the impossibility in many cases of discovering the fraud on the part of the applicant for insurance, until the cause of his death, when the policy became a claim, had been fully ascertained.

The annals of life insurance since its active inception, more than one hundred years since, have shown but very few instances where insurance companies have disputed death claims. Some have certainly occurred; but in these the deception has been so glaring that there could have been no legal recognition of the claim had those investigating the points been familiar with all the circumstances.

If further legislation, therefore, is necessary, it must not be one-sided in its operation. If it provides that a company must suffer from its supposed neglect in not verifying the truth of all the statements made by an applicant before a certain time has elapsed—a task which to all experts in the business is known in most cases to be well nigh impossible—let it at the same time provide that if such discovery is made that it should be visited upon the assured by some signal penalty.

The officers of a life insurance company have a right to demand this in simple justice to themselves and to those who honestly insure with them.

THE CONFIDENCE OF BUSINESS MEN IN LIFE INSURANCE.

The instructive article in the New York *Herald* of the 16th inst., entitled "Life Insurance Business for 1870," furnishes us with much matter for consideration in regard to this all important institution.

The rapid growth of life insurance amongst us has demonstrated beyond all question how well appreciated its benefits have become by the community, and it is now more than ever the duty of the journalist to give free discussion to the subject.

It cannot, of course, be expected that there should be no enemies to the system; every enterprise, whatever its object, meets with opposition during some portion of its career, and life insurance is no exception to the rule. But, in reviewing the transactions of the different insurance companies during the past year, it must be apparent to every candid mind that a large majority of the public are entirely satisfied with its stability, and power to perform what is promised for it.

Much of the opposition arises from ignorance of the principles which govern the system, leading, perhaps, to a doubt as to whether the calculations upon which it is based have been correctly made. This can be answered by the fact that an absolute experience of over one hundred years, or three generations, should be sufficient to prove not only its efficacy, but its soundness.

On referring to the article in question, we see that last year policies amounting to $310,610,548 were issued by 41 companies in New York alone, which added over 90 millions to the enormous aggregate already in force the year previous.

The following is the ratio of the new issue for 1870 by three of the leading companies in New York:

Equitable	13.00
Mutual Life	10.75
New York	8.75

In remarking upon the rapid growth of Life Insurance in America, it is noticeable that these companies have fairly outstripped in the amount of their new yearly business all similar institutions in Europe.

The Equitable, for instance, with an existence of only eleven years, enjoys now the public confidence to so great a degree that its yearly transactions exceed by about seven millions those of any other American company, and amount to nearly five times as much as those of the most successful company in Great Britain.

These facts speak for themselves, and should silence that cavilling spirit which seeks to undermine every undertaking, whatever may be its purpose; and serve at the same time to stop the outcry of those who are perhaps actuated by other and less worthy motives.

Financial & Commercial.

THE SPECTATOR LIFE CHART.

The Spectator Life Chart, published by J. H. & C. M. Goodsell, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New York, gives in detail the figures which exhibit the business of sixty-eight Life Insurance companies during 1870. We have space for only the general aggregates, recommending those who desire to gain specific information in respect to particular companies, to procure the Chart and study the figures for themselves. They are as follows:

Policies issued during 1870	229,428
Amount insured	$569,348,063
Premiums received	94,304,956
Interest received	14,447,957
Total income for the year	109,007,570
Gross assets January 1, 1871	270,264,706
Number of policies in force	752,167
Jan. 1, 1871	
Risks in force Jan. 1, 1871	$2,046,414,763
Losses paid during 1870	19,487,053
Dividends to policy-holders	17,101,589
Expenses of management	16,892,195

The above figures are gathered from the statements of all the companies doing business in the State of New York, which comprise all the prominent companies in the country. Many of these companies have considerably increased their business during the year, while others have done less business than during 1869; yet no one can fail to see the vastness of their operations, as shown by these aggregates. Life Insurance has already become one of the largest interests of the country, and deserves to be fostered, and at the same time wisely protected by legislation.

If the legislature of this state would adopt the principle of requiring a guarantee fund, that should be increased from time to time in proportion to the increase of risks, and always be sufficient to reinsure the risks incurred in the event of the failure of any particular company, this would add to the safety of the system to the policy-holder. The guarantee fund now required to be deposited with the Insurance Department of the state is $100,000. And this should be made a larger sum; or, what would be better, provision should be made for increasing it in proportion to the expansion of risks. Any fund that is insufficient to reinsure the outstanding risks is not an absolute, but only a partial guarantee. The highest possible safety of the system, like that of savings banks, is the indispensable thing to be provided for.

TAXATION.

That there has been a great increase of taxation, both state and national, since 1861 the people very well understand. In the National Government it has gone up from $75,000,000 in 1861 to more than $400,000,000 for the last fiscal year. In the State of New York it has advanced from $20,402,276 in 1861 to $50,328,684 in 1870. In Massachusetts it has passed from $7,600,000 in 1861 to $21,921,569 in 1869; and in Ohio during the same period from $11,071,000 to $22,232,877. The percentage of taxation in cities for local purposes has increased from one to four per cent., and in some cities to even a higher point. Mr. David E. Wells says in his report to the legislature of New York: "If we take the *per capita* rate of local taxation in New York as representing the average rate of all the states, then the aggregate taxation of the whole country for the year 1870 (the population assumed at 39,000,000) would have been $351,705,000. If the *per capita* rate of Ohio is taken as the average local rate of the states, the aggregate would be $761,325,000; and if of Vermont, $627,535,000. The aggregate *per capita* taxation of the whole country, according to these different estimates, would, therefore, be $21.83, $19.26, and $16.09, respectively; the last figures representing probably the minimum, and indicating a larger *per capita* taxation than any modern nation has ever been subjected to continuously in time of peace." This immense increase of tax burdens, arising mainly from the war and its consequences, is out of all proportion to the increase of wealth and the growth of population.

The law of the state, as it now stands requires that all property, real and personal, liable to taxation, should be estimated at its full and true value, as the basis for making the tax levy. Everybody, however, knows that this law is utterly disregarded. Not only is the full and true value not made the rule; but there is no rule of valuation that is uniformly applied throughout the several counties of the state. As a consequence, the burden of supporting the state government falls very unequally upon the people in the different counties—some taking a larger proportion, and others a smaller, according to the different rules adopted in the valuation of property. New York and Brooklyn, for example, are overtaxed; while the rural districts pay less than their proper quota of the expenses of the state. When it comes to personal property, the valuation is little better than a mere pretense, and probably does not reach more than one-eighth of this species of property liable to taxation by the terms of the law.

Having shown the evils of the system of taxation as now practiced, Mr. Wells recommends the following principles of reform for the consideration of the legislature:

"*First.* That real estate shall be assessed at its full value. This method has been tried in Philadelphia, and it works well.

"*Second.* That the attempt to levy a general tax upon personal property shall be abandoned. If not, the law must be made far more stringent and severe than it has ever yet been. But no system yet devised short of torture will be effective.

"*Third.* That the exemption of indebtedness from taxation must be abandoned as a condition of success in any system of taxing personal property.

"*Fourth.* The commission would abandon the multiplication of oaths as a security for healthful assessments.

"*Fifth.* That the taxation of mortgages upon landed property must be given up as impracticable and injurious, because it prevents the loaning of money on the best of all securities and drives capital from the state."

The effort to levy a general tax on personal property is distinguished by nothing more than its failure. It is an impolitic mode of taxation, for the most part abandoned by the older and more experienced nations of Europe, and to some extent by some of the states in this country. It imposes a heavy burden upon the industry of the people, and does not and never can reach but a small portion of this kind of property. So, also, the taxation of mortgages involves the injustice of double taxation upon the same property, and indisposes private capital to seek this form of investment, and by so much increases the difficulty of procuring loans on real estate. We think that it would be better for all classes, and for none more than for those who wish to borrow, to repeal the law which levies such a tax. It makes mortgages an undesirable security to hold, and turns private capital into other channels of better investment.

The heavy tax burdens, national and local, which the country is now carrying make the subject one of prime importance. It ought to engage the attention of the best fiscal thinkers in the land. The problem to be solved is, to secure the revenue necessary to meet the expenses of government in a way that will be most equitable and least burdensome to all.

The rice-crop for the entire South in 1870-71 is estimated at 85,850 casks, of which 36,500 casks are put to the credit of South Carolina, 28,000 to Georgia, 20,350 to Louisiana, and the remainder to North Carolina.

MONEY MARKET.

Nothing has occurred during the week to work any change in the conditions of monetary affairs, and the continued ease in making loans, with the low rates of interest, both on call and for discounts on long time, continue to inspire confidence and impart a strong speculative tendency to the market generally, but more particularly to the stock market, which has lost none of its buoyancy. The upward tendency of prices has been sustained fully, though at the close of the week the bank statement was less favorable than had been looked for. The loss of specie and legal-tender, however, by our associated banks was by no means alarming, and it was understood to be owing wholly to the transfer of currency to the country banks, preparatory to their April statements. It is known that it will immediately flow back again to this central depositary after the first of next month. The bank statement shows a loss on the gold average of $1,105,431, while the Sub-Treasury gains in gold for the week $1,307,849, and the exports of the week include $1,170,000 in American gold coin. The Treasury account is: $2,723,590 received for customs, $355,741 paid out for gold interest on the public debt, and $1,000,000 sold to the brokers on Thursday. The banks lose $1,422,239 in their greenback average, while adding $3,223,010 to their line of loans, and $1,021,050 to the general line of deposits.

The associated bank averages compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year, to which is added the gold and currency balances in the Sub-Treasury:

Increase in Loans			$3,223,01
Decrease in Specie			1,105,43
Decrease in other Legal Tenders			1,421,28
Increase in Deposits			1,021,05
Decrease in Circulation			49,85
	March 18, '71.	*Mar. 11, '71.*	*Mar. 11, '71.*
National Capital	$72,830,000	$72,830,000	$72,325,000
Local Capital	11,979,148	13,263,000	13,263,850
Total	$84,809,148	$86,270,000	$85,570,000
Loans	$270,000,000	$266,776,464	$230,253,794
Gold and Gold Notes	32,041,427	25,502,745	25,701,178
Other Legal Tenders	52,774,493	54,632,045	57,045,284
Deposits	208,815,503	207,045,543	203,874,781
Circulation	33,666,463	31,666,213	31,650,071
In Sub-Treasury	31,653,246	72,214,115	71,857,362

Gold has been very steady during the week, but at the close exhibited weakness and declined to 111. In relation to the future of gold it has been stated that our specie export since July 1, 1870, the beginning of the current fiscal year, has already settled over $30,000,000 debt abroad—more than was adjusted in the same way for the corresponding period the previous year; and, while the *price* of cotton is much below last season, even in gold value, the *quantity* which we have already marketed abroad, and which we are still able to spare to Europe out of the current crop, *is nearly fifty per cent. greater.*

The speculative movements in railroad shares and in the miscellaneous stocks have been well sustained. The active speculative stocks are Rock Island, Lake Shore, Ohio & Mississippi, Pittsburg, Reading, New York Central, Union Pacific, C. C. C. & Indianapolis, Wabash, Northwestern, Preferred and Common, and the St. Pauls, Hannibal & St. Joseph, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and Harlem. These are all active and bid fair to sell at higher prices. Erie is lifeless. Among the "miscellaneous" Western Union Telegraph is the most lively, and it is said to have the largest margin for an advance. Canton Company has gone up beyond all calculations, and is dangerous to look at. Consolidated Coal Company of Maryland has continued lively and advanced to 35. Mariposa, Quicksilver, and the Express stocks are comparatively neglected; but there is increased animation and excitement in Pacific Mail and Boston Water Power.

The speculative season appears to have had a sufficient impetus to carry it into mid-June.

DRY GOODS.

The number of Western buyers in the city has been largely augmented during the week, and business has been more active; but the sales of domestic cottons have been restricted by the feeling of uncertainty which prevails in relation to future prices. Some reductions in prints and other goods have been established, but hardly sufficient to stimulate purchases, or to equal the decline in the price of the raw material. In woolens no special change is to be reported; and in foreign goods nothing of moment has occurred to interrupt the general progress of business, except that the outbreak of fresh troubles in France, with a prospect of a serious civil war, which may have a more deranging influence upon manufacturers than the war with Prussia, has caused a stiffening of prices in most descriptions of French goods. In all other respects the conditions of business are all favorable—the ease in the money market, the falling premium on gold, the reduction of freight by the great trunk lines leading West, and the great abundance of our agricultural products are all favorable to a large and profitable business this spring. In addition, it is by no means an unimportant consideration that the immigration from Germany has recommenced, and will be likely to continue to increase in force.

The jobbing houses which have a Southern trade are doing relatively a better business than those having a Western business; for the reason that St Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati are stepping in to seize upon a good many of the smaller customers who once got their supplies from New York. The sales from first hands to the West are increasing yearly, while the jobbing trade loses in proportion.

There is not so active a demand for unbleached sheetings and shirtings as might be looked for at this stage of business, and stocks of standard makes are increasing in the hands of agents, while prices are weakening. Amoskeag, Laurel D, and Stark standards have been reduced ¼ a cent a yard each; and a further decline in the lower grades is anticipated.

In bleached shirtings and sheetings the demand is only moderate, and the sales of the week are to a limited extent. There are no changes in quotations, but prices have a tendency to a lower level.

Printing cloths are in an unsettled state; and, as the price of the raw material continues to decline, there is likely to be an unsettled market for some time to come. Sales of 64 standard quality of the best makes, for immediate delivery or on the spot, are reported at 6¼ cts., and for delivery 60 days hence 6⅛ cts.

In prints the business in progress is not as active as it should be at this season. The agents are largely supplied with desirable styles, and perhaps they never made a more attractive display. A reduction has been effected in the price of certain styles of half a cent a yard.

Ginghams are in good demand for desirable styles, and prices are firm; but for the inferior grades the market is weak.

Printed lawns and percales are in fair demand; but the season is yet early for these fabrics. Prices are without change and steady from first hands.

In other descriptions of domestic cottons there is a steady demand, and the business in progress is about equal to the Spring trade of other years. Prices are without quotable change; but the same causes which affect the leading makes of standard sheetings and shirtings will influence the market for other fabrics.

Muslin de laines are selling more freely, but the transactions in these fabrics are not large; the selections are mostly for immediate wants of the season.

Woolen shawls are in very fair demand for the spring; but, of course, the business is but to a limited extent. Prices are steadily maintained.

Cloths are in but little demand, and the trade is quiet, now that the clothiers have completed their spring purchases. Prices have undergone no material change.

Fancy cassimeres are in rather better demand, and prices remain without change, notwithstanding a large clearing-out sale of job lots at something less than the regular prices.

Satinets are not active, except for a few favorite makes, which are in good demand. Kentucky jeans are generally dull; but there is an increasing business in the better qualities, with steady prices.

Carpets are now in good demand for all grades; but there is more activity in the best Brussels and Ingrain, which are selling freely at steady prices.

In foreign goods of all descriptions, but chiefly in dress goods, silks, and millinery articles, there is a good demand; which is freely met by the importers, and the auction houses are well supplied and the sales well attended. In staple goods there is no important change to notice; but in French goods there is less willingness shown to part with desirable spring and summer styles, since the new disturbance in France threatens to cause a suspension of manufacturing in Lyons and some of the other districts whence we draw our supplies of silks and fancy fabrics. The importations of dry goods for the week are about a million of dollars in excess of the corresponding week last year.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau street,
New York, March 11, 1871.

We buy and sell, at current market rates, the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and recommend them to investors and others contemplating an exchange of their Five-twenties, or making new investments, as a first-class security, yielding a liberal income on their cost, combined with perfect security, and having at all times a ready market at quoted rates.

These Bonds represent a first lien upon the most productive portion of the Great National Pacific Railroad, which has already proved to be one of the most profitable and influential railroads on this continent.

They are well known in Europe, and are dealt in at the principal Bourses and Stock Exchanges of the world, including those of New York, Amsterdam, Frankfort, Berlin, and London.

We buy and sell Government Bonds, Gold, and Coupons, execute orders in miscellaneous securities at the New York Stock Exchange, make collections, receive deposits subject to check at sight, allow interest on balances, and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.,
WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
HALLGARTEN & CO.,

RECOMMEND, AFTER A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION INTO THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY, AS A VERY SAFE AND DESIRABLE INVESTMENT, THE EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD COMPANY OF KENTUCKY. WE ARE ONLY AUTHORIZED TO OFFER A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE SECURITIES AT 87½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST. THE BONDS OFFERED ARE ON THE COMPLETED PORTION OF THE ROAD, WHICH IS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD LAND-GRANT.

An interesting exhibit was made at the recent annual meeting of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in Boston of the operations of the land department of that corporation. The total amount of land to which the company is entitled under the grants from Government is 12,080,000 acres—a broad domain, rich and fertile, and made easily accessible by the building of the railroad through its whole extent. The company has issued $10,400,000 of land-grant bonds, secured by a mortgage upon this entire land-grant. The minimum price for the Government lands which adjoin those of the railroad (the grant was of alternate sections upon each side of the railroad track) has been fixed at $2.50 per acre. Estimating the railroad lands at the same price, their value would be over thirty million dollars, or three times the amount of bonds issued upon them. The bonds are receivable in payment for lands, and as fast as the latter are sold the money is applied to the redemption of the bonds. In this way $786,000 of the bonds have already been redeemed with a part of the proceeds of 292,900 acres which have been sold to settlers, who are allowed time upon a part not far from 220,000 barrels, and, under limited receipts, is being reduced daily. At the close the market is easier for the low grades, but steady for the medium and better grades. The exports of the week are 30,017 barrels, and the sales 54,170 barrels. Oats have been in fair demand; and, with limited arrivals, prices have improved. The inquiry has been mainly for the trade. At the close there was a fair demand at steady prices. Indian Corn has been fairly active, the demand mainly for export. Prices early in the week improved, under a brisk inquiry; but later, with less favorable news from Europe and liberal supplies in prospect, the demand abated and prices declined. At the concession there was a fair export inquiry; but the trade purchased cautiously and the market closed quiet and tame. The sales reach 266,800 bus., and the exports 83,335 bus. Rye has been held with much confidence; the quantity "in sight" is much less than usual at this season of the year, and, with some export inquiry, prices have an upward tendency at the close. Barley has ruled quiet; consumers are very well supplied, and the few buyers in market have contended for lower prices, in view of the advance in the season and the liberal current and prospective supplies. Prices are still quite uncertain. The market closes firm.

BEESWAX.—A fair inquiry at full prices. Sales of 10,000 lbs. Western and Southern at 34½@35 cts. per lb., cash.

BROOM CORN AND BROOMS.—A limited demand, but prices are steady. Sales of Red at 4@5 cts. per lb., Mixed at 5@6 cts. per lb., Medium at 6@7 cts. per lb., and Hurl at 8@8½ cts. Brooms are more active at $1 75@4 75 per dozen.

COAL.—A limited inquiry for Foreign and Domestic. The falling off in the consumption of the latter is very marked and prices are unsettled and lower. Sales at $10@$13 from the yard and $9@$10 per ton by cargo.

COFFEE.—Holders of all grades of Rio during the past week have been very firm in their views. But buyers were very scarce, and what little was done was confined to the actual requirements of the trade; the light receipts, both present and prospective, and only a moderate stock on hand, giving holders the advantage. Other styles of Coffee have been quite steady, with a fair amount of business to the home trade.

COTTON.—During one portion of the week there were signs of an active trade in both spot and future Cotton. But this confidence was soon lost, and the market reverted back into its dull and depressed state, so noticeable in our former reviews. There is at present a feeling of uncertainty as to the future condition of the market, operators depending upon what the receipts may be at the ports and advices from Liverpool. At the close the market is unsettled, heavy, and likely to be lower. We quote at 13¾ cts. for Low Middlings and 14¾ cts. for Middlings.

FLAX.—A fair inquiry for Raw at 12@14½ cts. per lb., and Canadian at 12@13¾ cts. Spinning Tow is salable at 6@10 cts. per lb.; Green Tow salable at 2@3¼ cts. per lb.

GINSENG.—Is firm and salable at 80 cts. per lb.

HAY.—A good demand for shipping at $1 20 per 100 lbs., and at retail $1 25@$1 45 per 100 lbs.

MOLASSES.—Cuba of desirable quality still meets with a fair refining and distilling demand, and the market has ruled firm. Porto Rico and New Orleans have been comparatively quiet, the business being confined to small lots as are required by the trade. Of the former there is firmer tone for choice lots, with a probability of a good inquiry, common lots heavy and lower, and of the latter prices irregular and uncertain.

OIL CAKE.—The demand is fair, but prices are less firm. Sales of City Bag at $39 50 gold, and Western Bag at $42 00@42 25 per ton, currency.

OIL MEAL.—Only a limited inquiry. Sales of 170 bags, at $2 20@2 25 per 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS—In the way of home consumption the call for the Hog product has been extremely moderate, and only a few special orders were filled for export, leaving the actual movement of stocks in the same small compass noticeable for weeks past. Speculators, however, have continued to force a considerable amount of business, and values have fluctuated without any decided gain by either buyers or sellers. The offerings were as a rule pretty liberal; and, though a strong effort has been made to concentrate and control the supplies, nothing but the command of an immense amount of capital and unbounded nerve has enabled the leading buyers to take care of all the stock tendered them both on local and Western account. Heef has been less active, but the stock is reduced in few hands, and owners firm at full prices, with every confidence that all their goods will be wanted long before the new packing sets in. As we close the general market is dull, with the Hog product rather weak, under a sudden and rather unexpected pressure to realize, though the offerings of stock are not very heavy.

SUGARS.—There has been a very active demand for Raw Sugars, Refiners having been persistent buyers, in view of brisk inquiry for this product. Prices have daily advanced, bringing Fair to Good Refining 8¾@9¾ cts., and No. 12 Box at 9¾ cts. There is a very little difference now between the Old and New Crop, the former being scarce. Well-cured New is quite as desirable as Old Crop. Refined has continued to active request, the sales being very heavy. Prices show an advance and close firm.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET

FOR WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, MARCH 21ST, 1871.

[Reported Expressly for The Independent.]

BEEVES.—There has been a moderate demand and prices are firmer.

MILCH COWS.—The market is firmer, with a fair inquiry.

VEAL CALVES.—With larger receipts, the market is improved, helped by an advance in all other kinds of animals.

SHEEP.—There has been a fair demand, and prices are ¼ ct. better.

PRICES OF BEEF CATTLE AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKET PLACES.

	This week.	*Last week.*
Extra	15 @15¼	14¾@15
First quality	14 @14¾	14 @14¾
Second quality	13 @13¾	13 @13¾
Third quality	11¾@12¾	11¾@12¾
Inferior	9 @10¾	9 @10¾
Average of all sales about	— @12¾	— @12¾

GENERAL QUOTATIONS.

COWS AND CALVES.

	This week.	*Last week.*
Choice	80@85	80@85
Good	65@75	65@75
Ordinary	50@60	50@60
Inferior and Common	30@45	30@45

VEAL CALVES.

	This week.	*Last week.*
Extra and Choice	11 @11¼	11 @12
Good	10 @10¾	10 @10¾
Common	9 @9¾	9 @9¾
Inferior	7¾@8¾	7¾@8¾

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

	This week.	*Last week.*
Choice, per lb	7¼@7¾	7¼@7¾
Extra	6¾@7¼	6¾@7¼
Good	6 @6¾	6¾@6¾
Fair	5½@5¾	5 @5¾
Common	4 @5½	4½@4¾

SWINE.

	Live, per lb.	Dressed, per lb
Corn-fed	7¼@7¾	9 @9¾

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MERCHANT IN THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY EVENING, March 20, 1871.

The following are the wholesale net cash prices of all the leading styles of Domestic Dry Goods sold in the New York market. It is confidently believed that this weekly information, exclusively reported to The Independent (and more perfectly than to any other newspaper in the city), is worth, to every dry goods merchant, ten times the subscription price of the paper.

PRINTS.

Merrimack W	12¾	Wamsutta	17½
Merrimack, D	11¾	Garner & Co	17½
Cocheco	11¾	Arnold	8¾
Boracic	10	Hamilton	10½
Pacific	10½	Richmond	9¾
American	10½	Gloucester	9¾
Dunnell	10	Mourning	9¾
Allen	10	Lancaster	10
Manchester	10	Oriental	10¼

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	15	Roanoke	12½
Hartford	13	Glasgow	13

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Amoskeag, A	14½	Pepperell, B	13½
Lawrence, D	14½	" E	13½
" E	13½	" F	12½
" F	9¾	" G	9¾
" G	8¾	" H	8¾
Pacific, Extra	13½	" I	7¾
" H	12½	" J	6¾
Atlantic, A	13½	Bost, A	13½
" H	12½	" O	10½
" V	10½	" R	10½
Answam, Y	9¾	Appleton, A	13
Black Rock	13	Clark's No. 1	13
Massachusetts, K	13	Lacouia, O	12
" L	12	" P	10½
Indian Head	13	" R	10½
Exeter, A	13	Lyman, B	13½
" B	12	" D	10½
Medford	13	Treasure, C	9¾
Augusta	10	Indian Orchard, A	13
" B	9	" C	11
Pemberton, A	13	" D	9¾
Pemebec	13	Great Falls, E	12½
Bedford	13	" F	11½
Newmarket, A	13	Dwight, A	13
" B	12	" B	11
" C	10	" C	9
Newmarket, D	8¾		

DENIMS.

York	20	Otis Company, CC	17
Rose Hill	18	" " XX	19
Working Man's	18	" " AXA	20½
Union	18	Warren, Brown	17
Manchester	18	Lewiston, Brown	18
		Columbian	20

BLEACHED MUSLIN.

New York Mills, 44	21	Reynolds, AA	11¾
Wamsutta, "	17	Mystic Lake, "	11¾
" "	17	Ballou & Son, "	11¾
Tuscarora, "	14	" "	9
Bates, "	11	Lonsdale, "	10½
White Rock, "	11	" "	9
Forestdale, "	11	Hill, "	11
Masonville, "	11	" "	9
Peckham, "	11	Barker, "	11¾
Rose, "	11	" 36-inch	13
Langdon, "	11	James Sim'n Mills 44	13
" 42-inch	14½	" 36-inch	10½
" 46-inch	16	" 31-inch	9½
Wauregan, "	13	Great Falls, 7-8	9½
Pelegrini, "	22½	" No. 1	8½
" "	20½	" No. 2	7½
" "	18½	" No. 3	6½
Utica, "	19½	" No. 4	5½
" "	17	Red Bank, "	10½
" "	14½	" "	9½
" "	12½	Waltham, X	9½
Beet, B, "	10½	" 42-inch	15½
" B, "	9½	" 36-inch	13½
" B, "	8½	" 31-inch	11½
Androscoggin, "	16	Bay Mills, "	13½
Cabot, "	14¾	Dwight, A, "	13½
Dwight, A, "	13½	Amoskeag, A, "	15
" Lone Star, "	11½	" "	13½

STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag	20	Whittenton, A	14
York	16	" C	11½
Uncasville	13	" D	10½
American	13	Eagle	10½
Hamilton	13	Thorndike	10
Everett	13½	Harmaker	13½

TICKS.

York, 36-inch	23½	Swift River	13½
York, 33-inch	21	Methuen, AA	21½
Amoskeag, A, C, D	20	Hamilton, Regular	13
" A	20	Willow Brook	13
" H	17	" C	10
" C	17	" A, Extra	17½
" D	15	Hampden, CC	10
Conestoga, Gold M'L	23	Pearl River	27
Extra, 4-4	21	Pittsfield, Accessory	8

CORSET JEANS.

Amoskeag	11½	Pepperell	13½
Lancaster	11½	Saco	13½
Naumkeag Satteen	14½	Indian Orchard	13
New Market	13½	Lyman	13½

BROWN DRILLS.

Amoskeag	13½	Appleton	13½
Peacock	13½	Clarke's	13½
Laconia	12½	Augusta	12½
Stark A	12½	Warrenton	11½

DELAINES.

Pacific	18	Lowell	18
Lancaster	18	Sprague	18
Manchester	18	Arnoux & Johnson	19

CANTON FLANNELS.

Hamilton, 4-4	17	Everett	16½
Laconia	17	Amoskeag, A	20
Amoskeag, A	15½	Elliston, H	15
" H	13½	" O	12
Nashua A	13½		

BALDWIN THE CLOTHIER.

THE LEADER OF THE RETAIL CLOTHING TRADE INTERVIEWED.

"Let us see what Baldwin gets out." "We must wait for Baldwin's styles before we make a start." "Baldwin the Clothier must speak first." "Baldwin's new styles will somehow take and *keep* the lead." These and many other complimentary acknowledgments as to the merits of the leading retail clothier made us a little curious, so that yesterday we dispatched one of The Independent staff to headquarters for information. The reporter found Baldwin *at Home*—not only in the literal sense, but in every sense when a retail clothing store is to be noticed.

Reporter—We hear from out of town, and all over the city, but one complaint—dull trade. How is it here? You appear to be active. Is this your busy season?

Baldwin—No, sir. Just entering upon a little activity. The month just closed (February) is one of our dullest.

Reporter—What do you call dull trade?

Baldwin—When we sell from one to three thousand dollars per day—that's what we call low-water mark. Less would be going backward.

Reporter—And you take no step in that direction is the resulting you have in the city.

Baldwin—We trust that our way of conducting the clothing trade justifies the estimate put upon us.

Reporter—I have heard that your sales are entirely C. O. D., and that you retail more clothing than any other one house in the United States.

Baldwin—That is true, sir.

Reporter—Doing so large a business, you are supposed to employ the best artistic skill in your manufacturing department.

Baldwin—We do. Our foreman stands head and shoulders above any cutter or designer of men's cloth ing we know of in this country.

Reporter—Then you originate your styles?

Baldwin—Many of them we do, and *improve upon all.*

Reporter—Do you retail a million dollars a year?

Baldwin—We do not. Between eight and nine hundred thousand are the figures, with sales increasing every year.

Reporter—All at retail—all for money?

Baldwin—Yes, sir.

Reporter—And at one price *always?*

Baldwin—No deviation, sir; fair dealing, polite attention, popular prices, C. O. D., tells the whole story.

Reporter—I presume to be making a big display of Spring overcoats.

Baldwin—Yes, and we boast of that department. It has no approaching parallel in the city. We exhibit a stock of from nine to twelve hundred, all new styles, colors, cut, etc., seven to twenty dollars—at least twenty per cent. less than others can afford to sell.

Reporter—Then you manufacture all your own clothing?

Baldwin—Every garment we offer *we make.* We pay no commission on sales; we pay no middle profit; we are at the bottom of this business.

Reporter—One more question, Mr. Baldwin, and we shall trouble you no more. How many dozen overcoats do you sell in a season?

Baldwin—Just two thousand. We retailed over four thousand four hundred heavy overcoats the past winter.

Reporter—And you say trade is good—no symptoms of dullness?

Baldwin—Yes, sir; trade was never so large at this season of the year as now, and flattering prospects for a heavy business the season through.

We left, feeling satisfied that there is one exception to the complaint so universal that trade is dull. The corner of Canal and Broadway is near dull.

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Portable and Brick Set Furnaces, for heating all Classes of Private and Public Buildings, with Anthracite, Bituminous Coal, or Wood; Family and Hotel Low and Double Oven Ranges; Improved Baltimore Fire Place Heaters; Parlor Furnaces and Double Heaters; Cooking, Parlor, Office, School, Laundry, and Depot Stoves, have for many years been known as the most desirable goods of this class in the country, and have been more generally and extensively used. Thirty years of practical experience have given us a thorough knowledge of the business, in all its branches, such as few possess. We now have a most complete stock of the above goods.

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We also guarantee the work we do ourselves to be perfectly satisfactory.

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